"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Thursday rain, warmer; southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,592. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SHIP DECISION WAITS; WILSON AGAIN ASSAILS SENATORS; CLOTURE RULE FRAMED FOR ADOPTION BY THE SENATE; AUSTRIA IN A NEW NOTE TRIES TO AVOID A BREAK

GERMAN AND HINDU HELD HERE IN PLOT FOR INDIA UPRISING

Plans Laid in Berlin and $60,000 Advanced by von Igel, Now with Bernstorff.

GET $50,000 BAIL QUICKLY

Discovered Through Banker's Visit to One of Two Houses Used as Headquarters.

JAPAN ALSO AIMED AT

Chinaman Now on the Way to India to Start Trouble—New Arrest in Hoboken.

Chandra Hanador Chakraberty, a thin-faced, falsetto-voiced Hindu, a native of Bengal, and a speaker of many languages, and Ernest Se Kunna, a German subject who calls himself "Doctor," were arrested yesterday morning charged with being concerned in a conspiracy hatched in New York, the purpose of which was the invasion of India through Chinese territory and the instigation of rebellions and uprisings throughout Great Britain's Asiatic empire. It is the view of the Federal authorities that the scheme was directed from Berlin. It is known that a Chinaman, selected to assemble the arms and ammunition to be used in the proposed rebellion, is now on his way to China, expecting to carry into effect his part of the plot.

Yesterday's arrest, according to the Federal authorities, may be only a beginning in the country-wide round-up of aliens of various nationalities who have taken advantage of American neutrality to plot on American soil against the Allies. Not only India, but Japan and China were to be the scene of activities looking to rebellion and anarchy, on the theory that trouble in those countries would beset to the disadvantage of the Allies.

Wolf von Igel, now on the high seas, a member of Count von Bernstorff's German Embassy staff, and who was indicted as one of the principals in the plot to destroy the Welland Canal, in Canada, figures in the latest disclosures as brought into court yesterday. Se Kunna admits that he and Chakraberty received at least $60,000 from von Igel, but the prisoner maintains that he received the money for "legitimate propaganda." The Federal authorities have not yet got from the doctor his definition of "legitimate propaganda." Se Kunna, however, swears that it had nothing to do with plots to wreck England's power in Asia.

Recently Visited Berlin.

Chakraberty admits that, traveling under a fraudulent Persian passport, he visited Berlin a few months ago and conferred with certain high officials of the German Government as well as with one Jodh Singh, a Hindu, said to be the head of the anti-British organization known as the Indian National Society. One of the German officials with whom Chakraberty is said to have conferred was Herr Dr. Weisendonck, the German Minister of Education, and the other is said to have been the present Foreign Minister, Zimmermann, who, according to one story, gave the Hindu a letter. No information was forthcoming as to whom the letter was addressed or the nature of its contents.

Chakraberty and Se Kunna were arrested shortly after midnight yesterday morning at 364 East 120th Street, a house they had bought, according to the Government agents, from which to direct their anti-British plots. A second house, in West Seventy-seventh Street, it is said, was purchased recently by the two, and it is understood that they had contemplated changing their headquarters to that house within a few days. This Seventy-seventh Street house was to have been used as a combination headquarters and club for Hindus in sympathy with the German scheme for the disruption of the Indian Empire.

The alleged conspirators were taken into custody by Captain Tunney and Lieutenant Barnits of the New York Detective Bureau. The police had been shadowing them for several weeks and located the headquarters building several weeks ago by trailing a German banker, who, it is said, conferred at various times with Chkraberty and Se Kunna.

The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, where for five hours they were subjected to a cross-examination. For more than three hours the Hindu refused to admit a damaging fact. Then he gave in and is said to have admitted his trip last year to Berlin and his and Se Kunna's acquaintance with Von Igel, his conference with high German officials in Berlin, and that when he returned to New York Von Igel turned over the $60,000 to himself and the doctor.

Many Hindu Documents.

A thorough search of the house was made, and in the cellar the police found a huge quantity of documents, many of them written in Hindu characters, which documents are being translated into English. The detectives found no explosives, but they did find a lot of little aluminium boxes which at first created suspicion till Dr. Se Kunna said they were pillboxes for a patent medicine he had promoted.

After the cross-examination at Headquarters the prisoners were taken to the Federal Building and turned over to Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. The evidence in the case was

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Anna Gould's Son Cited for Bravery in Army

PARIS, March 6.—Georges de Castellane, the second son of Count Boni de Castellane, has been cited in army orders.

His mother was formerly Anna Gould of New York, now Duchess of Talleyrand-Perigord. The citation follows:

"Georges de Castellane of the French Dragoons has given entire satisfaction in his mission as Chief of Dispatch Bearers in a district often bombarded. He has given proof of courage and coolness, and went voluntarily to the aid of the wounded under a violent bombardment."

JAIL PRO-GERMAN ENLISTED IN GUARD

Private in St. Paul Regiment Gets Five Years for Sending Information Abroad.

CONVICTED ON THE BORDER

Letter, Intercepted by British, Said 10,000,000 Germans Here Would Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—Convicted of furnishing military information to Germany, Paul L. Scharfenberg, St. Paul, private in Company L, First Infantry Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, is now a prisoner in the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., sentenced to a term of five years.

The sentence was inflicted by a court-martial of regular army officers at San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 15. The court-martial also ruled that Scharfenberg, a native of Germany, but a naturalized American citizen, should be dishonorably discharged from the guard.

News of Scharfenberg's treachery and its detection and punishment was brought to St. Paul today by the officers of the returning First Infantry. Apparently the whole matter had been hushed up carefully at San Antonio.

A letter addressed to relatives in Germany, asserting that 10,000,000 Germans in this country were ready to rise up against the Government in the event of war with Germany, was intercepted by the British authorities and turned over to Washington officials, according to statements by the officers.

According to the officers the letter referred to officers of the United States Army as "cobblers," predicted that President Wilson would "soon be out of the way," and said that the Government had 100,000 men on the border, but that they wouldn't stand up if put against an efficient force.

Scharfenberg said he had a brother living in St. Paul, the guard officers reported, and denied writing the letter himself. A comparison of the letter was made with samples of the accused man's writing, and he was convicted and sentenced. The letter was said to have been written from Llano Grande, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The fate of Paul L. Schafenberg of St. Paul, the private in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for furnishing information to the German Government, will depend on the review of his case in the War Department.

The military authorities here have no official information of the case. Major Gen. Pershing, commanding the Department of the South, will have to review the findings and refer the case on to Washington if counsel for the prisoner sees fit to take that course, which, in all probability, in view of the heavy sentence, they will do.

While the contents of the letter he wrote were braggadocio rather than information, nevertheless army officers conversant with practice in petty courts said tonight that it certainly constituted conduct prejudicial to good order. Under the articles of war, they said, it was an offense punishable with imprisonment. A high official said that the term of five years' imprisonment for such conduct seemed out of proportion to the gravity of the offense, and he believed Scharfenberg would probably get off with a lightened punishment.

U. S. TRANSPORT CALLS FOR AID IN PACIFIC

The Dix, on Her Way to Manila, in Distress 350 Miles From Cape Flattery.

TACOMA, Wn., March 6.—Telephone advices to The Ledger from Port Angeles report the United States transport Dix, which left Seattle Saturday for Manila, is in distress, 350 miles southwest of Cape Flattery and in need of assistance.

The United States Coast Guard cutter Snohomish left Port Angeles at 10:40 tonight to go to the assistance of the Dix.

SEATTLE, March 6.—The Dix carried a cargo of horses and mules for the army in Honolulu and forage for army posts in Manila and Honolulu. The Dix was formerly the British steamer Samoa. She has been carrying horses, feed, and freight to Honolulu and the Philippines.

The Dix, Captain Scott, arrived at Seattle on Feb. 9, according to latest reports, on a voyage from Manila by way of Honolulu. She is a vessel of 4,500 tons.

BERNSTORFF'S SHIP IS NEARING PORT

The Ex-Ambassador Expected to Remain Several Days in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 6.—According to a wireless message from the Danish-American liner Frederik VIII., all are well on board. The vessel is expected to reach Copenhagen on March 10. Count Bernstorff will not go ashore at a Norwegian port, but will first leave the ship at Copenhagen. He will stay here for some days as the guest of the German Ambassador, Count von Brock-

Continued on Page 2.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some Baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with Buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today. Advt.

WASHINGTON NOT SATISFIED

Vienna Asserts the Ancona Note's "Reservation" Is Still Effective.

CALLS ARMED SHIPS PIRATES

And Says Safety Cannot Be Guaranteed to Neutrals on Enemy Vessels.

DEFENDS BARRED ZONES

Thinks Warning in Advance of Sailing Is a Sufficient Warning to Neutrals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Austria's answer to the American memorandum as to the Central Empires' policy of submarine warfare, received today, is far from satisfactory to the United States Government.

What the latter wished to know was whether Vienna supported Berlin in the ruthless U-boat warfare that began on Feb. 1; whether it was the purpose of the Austro-Hungarian Government to follow the German policy of sinking unoffending merchantmen without warning within the arbitrarily established blockaded areas, and whether the pledges given in the Ancona and Persia cases were to be observed, or had been revoked, just as were the pledges given by the German Government in the Lusitania and Sussex cases.

The Austrian reply, like most of the important notes from that Government to the American Government dealing with controversies growing out of the invasion of neutral rights in the present European war, is long, cumbersome, and, on account of imperfections of translation, crude and difficult of understanding in many of its most important paragraphs. The official text has not been made public by the State Department, and when it is given out for publication it may be found to read a little more smoothly than the unofficial Reuter text from Vienna, printed in the newspapers this afternoon.

Secretary Lansing admitted today that the full text of the note had been received from Ambassador Penfield, but declined a request to make the note public until he and the President had an opportunity to read it very carefully. Nor would Secretary Lansing authorize any comment on the impression produced by the Vienna note upon the Washington Government or indicate the action the Administration would take on the basis of this communication.

The note failed to produce a favorable impression, according to what could be gleaned semi-officially, and while the complete official view will not be made known until the Austrian communication has been carefully studied by the President and Secretary Lansing, there is a very strong feeling, almost a conviction, in well-informed quarters here tonight that the declaration of Austria's attitude will be followed by a break in friendly relations between the Vienna and Washington Governments.

The principles set up and defended in the Vienna Government's outline of its attitude toward the rights of neutrals in submarine warfare are so contrary to those for which the American Government has contended, and run so counter to the pledge given by Vienna in the Ancona case, that they cannot be accepted by the Washington Government, it is asserted, without sacrifices of the great principles for which the United States Government has risked a break with Germany, and possibly actual hostilities.

In the Ancona case the Austro-Hungarian Government gave this pledge:

"The Austro-Hungarian Government can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured."

This was interpreted by the Washington Government at the time it was given as a guarantee that unless merchantmen offered resistance or tried to escape they would not be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of the human beings on board. It was, in essence, regarded by the State Department and the President as identically the same pledge that had been given by Germany in the Lusitania and Sussex cases.

The Austrian Government now takes the position that regardless of the rights of neutrals on the high seas—their right to safe and free peaceful traffic everywhere outside of the three-mile territorial limit around the world's seacoasts—fighting nations like Germany and Austria may mark off thousands of square miles of the high seas and, by arbitrarily terming such action a blockade, bar neutral as well as enemy merchantmen from entering such "blockaded" areas except at their own risk.

The right of any belligerent nation so to pre-empt the right of neutrals to use such large areas of the high seas is vigorously challenged by the American

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Mikado Sends Greetings on President's Inauguration

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Japanese Ambassador today presented the following message from the Japanese Emperor to President Wilson, which is taken to be Japan's answer to the proposal in the Zimmermann letter for a German-Japanese-Mexican alliance against the United States.

"On the occasion of your inauguration as President of the United States of America we desire to offer our sincere congratulations and to express our ardent wishes that your administration may be attended by brilliant successes in the future as it has been in the past, and that the United States may grow more and more in prosperity."

MOSQUITO FLEET TRAPS 48 U-BOATS

500 Trawlers, Aided by Destroyers and Patrol Boats, Guard Way to Britain.

CARMANIA IS HERE, ARMED

Cunarder, Besides 6-Inch Gun, Has Smoke Screen Device —Baltic Due Today.

A monster fleet of 500 trawlers from Grimsby, Hull, Leith, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and other North Sea fishing ports, aided by fast destroyers and patrol boats, is guarding the mouth of the English Channel and Irish Sea with nets, bombs, and other devices for catching and destroying submarines, according to one of the first-cabin passengers of the Cunarder Carmania, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. His statement was confirmed by officers and men of the liner's crew.

The passenger, who did not wish his name to be used, said that when he was at Devonport dock yard on Feb. 21 one of the Admiralty officials informed him that the German Navy was credited with having 100 submarines of all sizes, from the old type of submersible, 90 feet long, which operated from Zeebrugge, Belgium, to the latest U-boat from Kiel, ranging from 195 to 230 feet long. The result of the defensive move on the part of the Admiralty was that the mosquito fleet had destroyed or captured forty-eight between Feb. 1 and Feb. 16, which caused the big decrease in the number of vessels torpedoed after that date.

Very few of the submarines were captured and brought into port, it was said, as it was too much trouble to raise them. A few were taken on the surface after they had been disabled by a bomb from an airplane. The others were destroyed by bombs from the trawlers, after they had been entangled in the steel nets.

While he was in Devonport, the passenger said, he saw three of the latest type of British submarines, which are built on razor-like lines. Beam and depth have been sacrificed to give these undersea craft a length of 350 feet and a speed of 22 knots on the surface. Going at full speed they scarcely show above the water's edge, with the exception of the conning tower.

The Carmania, which brought sixty-one passengers and 2,000 sacks of mail, is the first liner to reach New York equipped with the smoke screen apparatus invented by the British Admiralty as a protection against submarine attack. On each side of the afterbridge, where there is always an officer on watch, a big ventilator, through which dense clouds of chemicals may be blown, is fitted in operation by the pressure of an electric button on the bridge or on the forward bridge, and will hide the vessel for a distance of five miles. In addition to this device, the Carmania is protected by a new naval six-inch gun, which has a range of eight miles. It is handled by three gunners from the Royal Navy Reserve, and one of them is always on duty, day and night, during the voyage.

The Carmania left the River Mersey on Sunday night, Feb. 25, a short time before the operator picked up the call from the Laconia that she was sinking 150 miles west of the Fastnet Light. Captain J. W. T. Charles, who formerly commanded the Mauretania, did not give out the report of the disaster until last Friday night, when the liner was nearing the American coast.

First-cabin passengers, among whom were several New York and Chicago business men returning from London and Paris, said the Carmania went through the North Channel round the Isle of Man, and they did not sight any submarines. Several small patrol boats were passed on Feb. 26, but the Carmania was not convoyed.

Among the passengers was the Rev. Dr. John Kelman, pastor of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh, who has come to visit his son-in-law, J. D. Hayes of Princeton University before he leaves for China to be a missionary, and Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, Secretary to the British Embassy at Washington.

The White Star liner Baltic, commanded by Captain Bertie Hayes, who had had charge of the Olympic since October, 1914, left Liverpool at the same time as the Carmania with passengers and mails and is expected to arrive this morning.

ORDUNA AT LIVERPOOL.

Mongolia Safe at London—The Patria Starts for Italy and France.

News was received yesterday by the Cunard Line agents that the Orduna, which sailed from New York on Feb. 24 with 110 passengers, of whom 8 were citizens of the United States, and 5,000 sacks of mail, had arrived safetly at Liverpool.

The International Mercantile Marine Company received notice of the arrival of the Atlantic Transport liner Mongolia in London last Friday with a valuable cargo, and the Minnehaha is due here today from London.

The Fabre Liner Patria, with one American passenger on her cabin list, sailed from New York yesterday for Naples via Gibraltar and Marseilles, and the Belgian freighter Republica Argentina left for Havre with provisions for the Belgian refugees.

The British freighter Cape Breton arrived from Huelva.

PARTIES ACTING TOGETHER

Tentative Agreement on Cloture by Committees From Both Caucuses.

TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIRED

And Each Senator Could Speak an Hour Before Final Action on Any Bill.

REFORM EXPECTED TO CARRY

Armed-Ship Fiasco Has Solidified Senate Sentiment Against Unlimited Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — Both parties in the Senate today took steps preliminary to a revision of the rules with a view to prevent filibustering. The leaders of the Senate wish to avoid the appearance of partisanship in the matter, particularly as an overwhelming majority of both parties favored the Armed Ship bill killed in the closing hours of the session by a handful of talkers. Both parties caucused on the subject simultaneously and appointed committees to confer together on a rule for cloture.

The two committees—six Senators from the Democratic caucus and five from the Republican—held a conference of two hours, at which it was evident that practically every one favored a rule in some form that would prevent a repetition of the Armed Ship filibuster. That there should be such unanimity of opinion in a joint committee including such different types as the radical Mr. Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and Mr. Penrose, old-line Republican from Pennsylvania, is construed as indicating the force of popular indignation stirred up by the strangling of the Armed Ship bill. The President's prompt and scathing denunciation of the filibuster is also having marked effect.

Partisanship Subordinated.

The Democratic members of the joint committee are Owen of Oklahoma, Reed of Missouri, Smith of Georgia, James of Kentucky, Swanson of Virginia, and Walsh of Montana. The Republicans are Lodge of Massachusetts, Brandegee of Connecticut, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Borah of Idaho, and Cummins of Iowa. Although Mr. Cummins participated actively in the filibuster against the Armed Ship bill, both he and Mr. Borah as progressive Republicans favor limitation of debate that will permit votes to be taken. Even conservatives like Lodge, Brandegee, and Penrose are believed to be convinced that the right to filibuster cannot be allowed to last longer without great danger to the country.

Neither party in caucus sought to reach a partisan agreement on the form of the proposed rule, which was left entirely to the joint committee. The committee did not reach a full agreement on details and adjourned to tomorrow. But the conferees feel certain that some form of cloture will be adopted by the Senate at a comparatively early date, although a filibuster may have to be broken down before a vote on the new rule can be reached.

Brought Up in the Senate.

The subject of revising the rules came up as soon as the Senate convened. Mr. Owen, who would like to see the rules thoroughly revised, said that he regarded the Senate as having died on March 4, instead of being a continuing body. New members, he said, should not be bound by rules they had had no hand in framing.

This point was revived in another form when Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts reintroduced the Armed Ship bill and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Owen, although he favors the bill, made the point that, according to his theory, the committee was not in existence. Mr. Thomas of Colorado made the further point that, as Congress was not in session, the Senate could not transact legislative business.

Vice President Marshall, who described himself as the only good-tempered person in the Chamber, sustained Mr. Thomas's point of order. He ruled that the Senate could not consider legislative matters when convened apart from the House. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Walsh argued that there was nothing in the rules or the Constitution to prevent consideration of such legislation, but no appeal was taken, and the ruling stood.

Incidentally, the Chair settled the question of the continuing nature of the Senate by ruling that the officers of the Senate held over from the late session.

Plan Tentatively Adopted.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Modification of the Senate rules virtually was agreed upon tonight by a conference committee of Senators named by the party caucuses. The change proposed would put the power in the hands of two-thirds of the Senators present at

Continued on Page 3.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

German Press Hail Senate Hold-Up as Wilson Defeat; La Follette and Stone Are Styled "Fine Americans"

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6, (via Tuckerton, N. J.)—The essence of today's leading articles is that as long as there are men in the American Congress who "boldly refuse to have their country involved in the European slaughter merely for the sake of gratifying Wilson's vainglorious ambition, there is hope that the common sense of the American people will assert itself and that they will not permit the appalling insanity to spread to the New World that holds the Old World in a merciless grip."

The Frankfurter Zeitung compares the recent proceedings in Congress with those of the Parliaments of Rumania and Italy shortly before those two nations entered the war, and arrives at the conclusion that, although America has in President Wilson an improvement on Salandra and Bratiano, hard-headed men like Senators Stone and La Follette prevented him from sweeping the legislators off their feet and practically frustrated the President's plan to wrest from Congress privileges vested in it by the Constitution.

"The example of these fine Americans who remained uncontaminated by Wilson's blind devotion to England," the newspaper says, "was bound to make a deep impression, especially in the West, where the people surely could see no glory in being killed for the sake of the Union Jack."

The fact that the old Congress adjourned without definite result cannot but influence the new Congress, new members of which have to thank the pacifists for their elections, the Frankfort paper asserts.

President Repeats He Is Angry Over Defeat of Armed Ship Bill

Throws Reserve Aside in Speech at White House Luncheon to Democratic Committee and Vigorously Attacks the Senate Filibuster —Declares the Present Is No Time for Partisan Factionalism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson threw aside all reserve today in expressing his opinion of those Senators who blocked the passage of the Armed Neutrality bill. He unburdened himself to members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon given at the White House.

The text of the President's talk was not made public, and members of the committee were reluctant to tell of it afterward. But enough was learned to warrant the statement that Mr. Wilson was unsparing in his criticism of those who resorted to a filibuster to thwart the will of the Senate majority in a critical period of the nation's history.

"It was a straight-from-the-shoulder speech," said one member of the committee, "but I do not feel at liberty to quote the President's words. I will concede, however, that the ears of certain Senators would have burned had they heard it. Who those Senators are you are at liberty to guess."

The President declared he was "mad" over the attitude of the little group of Senators who held up the armed ship bill, and indicated that he hoped for better results if he tried again to secure its passage. The present, he said, was no time for partisan or factional consideration in international affairs, because the need that America prove united in efforts to safeguard its interests was imperative. He decried bitterness in public discussions of the situation.

The President's outburst both surprised and pleased the Democratic organization leaders, it was said. The luncheon was entirely informal, and a speech was not on the program. The President spoke of the record the party had made during the last four years, declared his belief that it had demonstrated its ability to do things, and predicted that it would continue to hold the confidence of the people. Then he launched into the events of the last few days.

Speaking of the European war, he said that a stable peace was only possible if it produced a condition in the monarchies abroad akin to conditions prevailing in the United States. He declared that no Government could prosper that did not respect the rights of the governed. He asserted that the strife now engulfing Europe had not been brought about by the people of those countries, but regardless of their wishes and desires.

The President referred to the condition of Alsace-Lorraine as typical of causes of war which must be avoided if permanent peace was to be achieved. Reiterating his hope that the United States would play a part in building up a structure for the maintenance of permanent peace after the war, he declared that such a peace could be founded only on just principles meeting the aspirations of the people of the world.

The President spoke with great earnestness, particularly when he castigated those Democrats who joined with Republicans in the Senate to embarrass the Administration at a time when the highest order of patriotism was necessary to enable the Government to cope with a delicate situation. He aroused his hearers and sent them away imbued with the idea that it was imperative at this time to have a country united in patriotic purpose.

CITIZENS OF WHEELING THREATEN LA FOLLETTE

Assert They Will Egg the Senator if He Makes Scheduled Appearance—Still Wishes to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 6.—Despite the fact that citizens in a mass meeting here last night protested against the appearance here next Thursday of Senator Robert M. La Follette, the Senator is anxious to make his scheduled lecture, in a message received by Rabbi A. H. Silver, in whose temple he is scheduled to deliver an address on "The Undermining of Democracy," Senator La Follette says he will come here unless his appearance is canceled or Senate duties interfere.

Feeling here is running high, and a number of citizens have intimated they will "rotten egg" the Senator if he comes to Wheeling. At Monday's meeting Senator La Follette was denounced and telegrams stating the action were sent to him. He has not replied to them.

A canvass of the 300 subscribers to the temple lecture course, whom the Senator is to address, is being taken. About half of the number have been heard from, and the sentiment regarding cancellation of Senator La Follette's appearance is about evenly divided.

Unless a majority of the members vote to cancel the engagement, the Senator will be permitted to speak, so far as the Lecture Course Committee is concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Up to a late hour tonight Senator La Follette had received no advices from Wheeling in regard to his engagement to speak there next Thursday night. He fully expects to keep his contract unless something in the situation in the Senate should occur to prevent. It was said tonight that he had not received any communication from Wheeling to indicate that there was ill feeling there against him.

BELGIANS' BREAD IS CUT BY DECREE

Shortage in Holland Causes the Dutch to Prohibit Exportation to Belgium.

LONDON, March 6.—The Dutch authorities have been compelled to prohibit the exportation of bread to Belgium after Saturday, owing to the shortage in Holland caused by the German submarine war, according to a Roezendaal dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The dispatch says that the Belgians will be hard hit by this restriction.

Paul Milyukoff, member of Duma, leader of Constitutional Democrats and most powerful parliamentary figure in Russia, says decisive Allied victory and rebuilding of southeastern Europe on basis of freedom of small Nations is essential to peace. Read his cabled article in The Evening Post tonight. 3c at all better news stands.—Advt.

PRESIDENT EAGER TO ACT

Only Wants to Know That Law Gives Him Full Power to Arm Ships.

CONFERS WITH LANSING

Also Visits Daniels and Decision Is Expected Now at Any Time.

WANTS GREGORY'S OPINION

Attorney General Engaged in Supreme Court and Has Not Yet Given His Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretaries Lansing and Daniels are expected to be followed soon by some difinite statement from the President as to what he intends to do with reference to arming merchant vessels. No announcement as to the President's attitude came tonight from the White House or either of the executive departments concerned, but the opinion exists in official circles that the President has the question under consideration from a new angle, and soon will arrive at a decision.

It was intimated yesterday in an official quarter that the President had called upon Attorney General Gregory to advise him as to whether the law of 1819 or any other statutes would interfere with the arming of merchant ships by the Government, and that the Attorney General had been instructed to report to the President within twenty-four hours. The Attorney General was busy on Supreme Court cases today, and it is understood that he made no report to the President on the subject. No statement was obtainable today from the Attorney General's office.

The President walked over from the White House to the State Department this afternoon for a short conference with Secretary Lansing. Afterward he was closeted with Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department for nearly an hour. Neither Mr. Lansing nor Mr. Daniels would discuss the President's visit, but there is reason to believe that the President found that his Secretary of State was in complete disagreement with the contention that the piracy law of 1819 would prevent the legal arming of merchant ships in the present crisis.

Recalls President's Statement.

When the Senate filibuster killed the Armed Ship bill, the President was of the opinion that the law of 1819 was a bar to his arming merchant ships to resist German submarines. That night, when he issued his statement, he was still of that opinion and said so in the statement. But after the statement was given to the press the President directed that its phraseology be changed so as to express a doubt of the applicability of the old law to the present situation.

It was understood that the doubt had been placed in the President's mind by Secretary Lansing. Since then the President and the Secretary of State have had no opportunity to discuss the matter at length until this afternoon when the President paid his visit to Mr. Lansing's office. While all information as to the details of their conversation was refused, no doubt is felt in official circles that Mr. Lansing told the President that the law of 1819 did not serve as a bar to the right of the Executive to furnish armament to merchant ships in the present crisis.

The positive feeling that the President was so advised by Secretary Lansing is based on the knowledge that officials of the State Department not only reached the conclusion on their own account that the law of 1819 did not forbid the use of Government armament on American merchant ships against German war vessels operating under the Admiralty orders to sink on sight, but were strongly impressed by the opinions of ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Paul Fuller, and other lawyers, that the President was vested with full power to take measures for the protection of American commerce at sea. What influence these and other views furnished to the President had upon his prior belief that the ancient law stopped him from arming merchant ships for the purpose intended is not known.

President Anxious to Act.

It was said in an official quarter today that the President was anxious and willing to carry out his desire to furnish armament to merchant vessels if he could find that he had the authority to do so without the express sanction of Congress. He was credited with the intention to take affirmative action at the earliest available moment if he became satisfied that Secretary Lansing was right and those upon whose advice he issued his statement of Sunday night were wrong.

It is believed now that the President is dependent more on the opinion of Secretary Lansing as to the applicability of the 1819 statute on account of Mr. Lansing's familiarity with international law and practice than on the views of the Department of Justice.

It was supposed at first that the long talk between the President and Secretary Daniels this afternoon had reference to the matter of providing armament for merchant vessels, but it was said subsequently that the conversation related largely to the effort to obtain

SAYS WILSON TORE UP THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Calls President's Inaugural Address Proof of His Megalomania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London.)—Commenting on Wilson's inaugural address, the Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Exactly the same day a hundred years ago James Monroe was inaugurated as President. His successor, Wilson, in the capital Washington, tore to pieces the document upon which the foreign policy of the United States has been based for the last hundred years, the so-called Monroe Doctrine. For nothing less can be the meaning of his inauguration speech.

"The whole speech is nothing else but an attempted justification of the new law born in his head, by which he seeks to impose upon the people of the whole world the forms within which in the future international relations shall be regulated. This arrogance, which is very much akin to megalomania, is happily also in reverse proportion to the means at his disposal for the realization of his program.

"But that is not the most outrageous feature of his speech. The worst is the apparent intention, recurring in almost every sentence, to shine as a great peacemaker by insidiously twisting or veiling the truth at the moment when he is about to enter the world war without the slightest need, after he has been guilty of prolonging it wantonly by Anglophile neutrality, and by unpardonable sins of omission.

"It was no great injustice to America that her immense commerce with Germany and Austria was destroyed by England, but it is a crime when we, after three years of untiring patience, find ourselves compelled to stop a certain complicity with our enemies which cost the lives of more brave German soldiers than can ever be killed, even by the most ruthless U-boat war.

"Now what does Wilson demand for his countrymen? He demands the right to sell to one or two belligerents the weapons to kill, he demands that the other even countenance that right. He demands the right to make war on the other if he refuses to countenance this monstrous demand and to ally himself to the first belligerent. Such is the right Wilson insists on for all humanity. He calls it the right of decent treatment, justice, and liberty, the right to live (by insisting on which thousands of others have suffered death)—in reality, the demands of monstrous inhumanity.

"Never has Washington's capital been so shamelessly desecrated by a speech than that of Wilson's, who in every sentence demands for himself the title of the most just and most honest of mortals and at the same time reveals himself as the most unjust and the most dishonest man who ever was head of a great nation. And if he says nothing in the world will change his ideas, his intentions, the millionfold answer will echo across the ocean:

"'No threat with armed ships, no declaration of war, will open our blockade to American munition traders.'"

material and labor at shipyards which are engaged in building war vessels for the navy.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the subject of the President's visit or to discuss his view of the applicability of the statute of 1813. He admitted that he had been conversant with the existence of this statute for some time, and in answer to a direct question said that he knew of it when President Wilson went to Congress on Feb. 26, and asked that he be authorized to furnish arms to merchant vessels.

The opinion is very general in Washington that the President is so anxious to know just what authority he has with respect to providing measures of protection for American merchant vessels, that he is expediting the search of authorities and will make a statement soon as to the conclusion reached.

FISKE DISCUSSES PLAN TO ARM OUR SHIPS

Says It Will Not Be Adequate Defense Against Submarines and Will Not Protect Commerce.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, said yesterday that officers of the United States Navy were a unit for the arming of American merchantmen, although he pointed out that these officers realized that armed merchantmen had none too good a chance to survive in a conflict with a submarine, since, as he put it, "a submarine is a submarine only when it fights from a submerged position."

"Do you believe that putting guns on a merchant ship provides a good defense against submarines?" Admiral Fiske was asked.

"A submarine boat is built," Admiral Fiske replied, "primarily to fight battleships, and secondarily cruisers and smaller types of war vessels, and as she fights those vessels only when submerged she is then the true submarine. On the other hand, when the submarine fights from the surface she is not then operating as a submersible. For these reasons the gun is not much of a defense against a submarine operating as a submarine. Against unarmed craft the submarine may well operate on the surface, but when a vessel is armed that is another matter.

"There is no question but that all naval officers favor putting guns on liners, but at the same time we realise that is not an adequate defense."

"What do you think of the naval scheme to drop submarine chasers overboard when American ships approach the barred zone?"

"I should suppose that the use of motor boats under certain good weather conditions might bring good results," Admiral Fiske replied. "The boats are quite fraglie, however, and the difficulties of getting them out and in, if the sea was rough, would be very considerable and so would their use under those conditions."

Admiral Fiske spoke yesterday at the luncheon of the Trustees of the American Defense Society. In his address Admiral Fiske said that the primary defense effort should seek the development of the power of the United States on the sea. Theories that the German Navy never would come over here to fight were discounted by Admiral Fiske when he said that navy men who had made a study of the war were not so sure that the German fleet would not ultimately cross the Atlantic for battle with our vessels off our coast."

INDICTED FOR SINKING SHIP.

Captain and Men of German Steamer at Charleston to be Tried.

FLORENCE, S. C., March 6—Captain Johann R. Klattenhoff and eight officers and men of the German steamer Lebenfels were indicted by a Federal District Court Grand Jury here today on charges of having deliberately sunk the warbound Hansa Line freighter in Charleston Harbor Feb. 1.

The indictment charges the sinking of the steamer endangered navigation. The cases will be called for trial tomorrow. Captain Klattenhoff and the officers and crew are at liberty on bond of $3,000 each.

SEEK "IRON CROSS" IN CUBA.

American Detectives Hunting for German Plotters There.

HAVANA, March 6.—Since the news reached Cuba of the German plan to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States, much interest has been taken in the stories of German intrigue in Cuba with the object of fomenting rebellion. Before the text of the Zimmermann note was made public, little credence was placed in such stories, but the Cuban public generally is now becoming more inclined to give them credit. Two arrests have been arrested thus far in Cuba, one of them known to be a close friend of ex-President Gomez, one of the leaders in the revolt. The other is held on suspicion of being a spy; he is alleged to have been caught in the act of making drawings of the coast near Punta del Rio.

According to El Mundo a number of American detectives are in Havana working in harmony with Cuban detectives with the object of ascertaining if there exists here a branch of an organization known under the name of "The Iron Cross," which is alleged to be perfectly organized in Mexico, having for its purpose the spreading of anti-American propaganda in Latin-American countries. Members of the association, says El Mundo, are distinguished by an iron finger ring, on which is an iron cross.

KAROLYI AGAINST A BREAK.

Hungarian Independent Leader Regretted Intensified U-Boat Warfare.

Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent Party, is generally credited with taking an active part in the agitation in Austria-Hungary in favor of preserving friendly relations with the United States through modification of unrestricted submarine warfare. A dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 18 quoted Count Karolyi as saying, in the Pesti Hirlap: "I deeply regret the phase of the war into which we entered with the declaration of submarine warfare." The Berner Bund of Feb. 7 printed a dispatch from Budapest which, after saying that the speakers of all parties in the Chamber of Deputies had expressed their agreement with Premier Tisza in his approval of unlimited submarine warfare, continued:

"Only Count Michael Karolyi raised scruples, in the name of his party, against the intensification of the submarine warfare. He would greatly regret it if it should come to a war between the Central Powers and the United States. The fate of more than 2,000,000 Hungarian citizens living in the United States would become critical in case of war."

BRAZIL IS CALLING HER NATIONALS HOME

Minister to Germany Admits They Are Told Travel Difficulties Are Growing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London, March 6.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent inquired at the Brazilian Legation today with regard to the Reuter report that all Brazilians in foreign countries had been ordered to return home.

It was stated that the Brazilian Government had sent no orders to that effect, but had merely instructed its diplomatic and consular representatives in all the belligerent countries to give its nationals friendly advice to return home immediately because traveling conditions were constantly becoming worse and delaying their departure. Hence Brazilians might find themselves stranded in some out of the way place where the Government would be unable to aid them. The Minister refused to discuss the suggestion that the increasing difficulty of traveling, which his Government predicted, would be a natural consequence of the increasing effect of the U-boat war.

REICHSTAG UPHOLDS ZIMMERMANN PLOT

Budget Committee Regrets the "Misfortune" Which Led to Exposure of Intrigue.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE STEP

Foreign Secretary Explains That He Took "Natural and Justified Precaution."

BERLIN, Monday, March 5, (by Wireless.)—The expected criticism of the Government's ill-starred German-Mexican project failed to materialize in today's session of the Reichstag Budget Committee.

After an executive sitting of six hours the committee unequivocally indorsed the action of the Foreign Office by unanimous vote. The Government's efforts to negotiate an alliance, in the eventuality of war with the United States, was approved as being within the legitimate scope of military precautions. The committee expressed regrets at the misfortune which resulted in the interception of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's note. Responsibility for its loss cannot be fixed until former Ambassador von Bernstorff arrives from the United States.

After Foreign Secretary Zimmermann had given his report in regard to the instructions to the German Minister in Mexico, the subject was debated by members of the Reichstag. Reporting the debate, the Overseas News Agency says that a National Liberal member reminded the committee that President Wilson had attempted to instigate neutrals against Germany. He said he was unable to object to Dr. Zimmermann's action.

Members of the Socialist minority criticised unfavorably the Foreign Secretary's move. Their remarks evoked energetic protests from a member of the Catholic Party. One of the Progressives said that criticism based on the fact that the American Government had learned of the note should be postponed until after the arrival of former Ambassador von Bernstorff.

A Conservative member declared Dr. Zimmermann's action was unobjectionable and should be indorsed. The objection raised by the members of the Socialist minority were criticised by other Socialists.

After giving further detailed information Dr. Zimmermann reviewed Germany's relations with neutral States.

LONDON, March 6.—The German Government's plan for involving Mexico and Japan in war with the United States, in the event of hostilities between Germany and America, was defended in the Reichstag by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, as quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Replying to objections raised by a Socialist member to the Mexican proposals, Dr. Zimmermann said:

"We were looking out for all of us, in the event of there being the prospect of war with America. It was a natural and justified precaution." (The version of Dr. Zimmermann's remarks received by wireless from the official Overseas News Agency of Berlin reads at this point: "That Germany looked about for allies, in the event of the outbreak of war with America, is natural and justified foresight.") "I am not sorry that through the publications in America it also became known in Japan.

"For the dispatch of these instructions a secure way was chosen which at present is at Germany's disposal." (The wireless version reads: "For the transmission of this dispatch the safest way was chosen which was at our disposal at that time.") "How the Americans came into possession of the text which went to America in special secret code we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic interests.

"At least of all are they in America justified in being excited about our action. It would be erroneous to suppose that the step made a particularly deep impression abroad. It is regarded as what it is—justifiable defensive action in the event of war."

GERMAN PRESS ON INTRIGUE.

Deplore "Misfortune" of Its Publication, but Justify the Move.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6, (via Tuckerton, N. J.)—The news that Mexico denies any knowledge of the Zimmermann letter came not unexpectedly, since the letter itself explained it was "not to be communicated to Carranza until after America joined the Allies." There is much speculation among press and public as to the manner Wilson obtained possession of the document. All newspapers deplore the misfortune that the smuggled letter fell into Wilson's hands, but they also ridicule the moral indignation of the Entente press, their diplomacy having exerted itself to the utmost to induce Italy to renounce her "duties to the Central Powers and join in the war against them, while Rumania succumbed to the lure of fictitious prizes held out to her by the Entente."

Wilson's attempt to array the neutrals against Germany, and his pressure on China to join him are regarded on a par with the Entente's diplomatic efforts, though less successful. The newspapers recall the fact that in 1837 President Antonio Bustamente offered to Prussia a treaty with Mexico to guard against being robbed of California and other provinces by the United States, which was refused.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London, March 6.)—Straggling editorials in which some earlier judgments are freely revised, constitute the sole reference to the German-Mexican incident in the public prints today. While the negotiations seeking an alliance with Mexico are defended here on military grounds, their political and geographical aspects are freely pilloried as a piece of awkward strategy.

Georg Bernhard, after discussing in the Vossische Zeitung the mysterious method by which the letter was conveyed to Ambassador von Bernstorff and its subsequent ill-starred career, expresses disapproval of details in the Zimmermann letter.

THEODOR WOLFF'S COMMENT.

"Jewel of Statesmanship Went Lost Between Berlin and Mexico."

The New York World published yesterday the following comment by Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, on the Zimmerman note inviting Mexico and Japan into an alliance with Germany against the United States:

"The invitation to Mexico would have been a mistake if it had not strayed from the right road. The fresh spirit of enterprise it shows too impatiently eliminated sober judgment.

"The Minister to Mexico was instructed to hold out the conquest of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Carranza, and it would certainly be interesting to see the face of the wily Mexican when this offer was made. The idea, too, that through Carranza's mediation one could win over rather self-conscious Japan is somewhat strange. With Russia, England and America, all leading powers in Eastern Asia, standing on the other side, Japan will certainly not be very amenable to Mexico's influence. It is not probable one can help along the world's history in this way.

"Naturally no man says a word about morality in this connection; in the first place, morality has for a long time been that thing whose nonobservance is self-understood; secondly, it hasn't the least to do with the Mexican matter. It is not immoral to offer Mexico an alliance for the eventuality of war, and it would not be immoral even to ask Japan, 'My yellow beauty, will you go with me?' One who does so is far from being a Machiavelli.

"Likewise, nothing justifies the charge that the authors of the plan have touched the fuse to the American powder barrel. The development of things would have been approximately the same, even without the Mexican correspondence. Neither should one condemn an action because it fails. The greatest diplomatic geniuses have occasionally gone wrong.

"After we have thus blown ourselves up with righteousness, we can quietly say that the jewel of statesmanship was lost between Berlin and Mexico."

AUSTRIA REAFFIRMS U-BOAT PLEDGES

Continued from Page 1.

Government, which does not regard the German and Austrian submarine war zones as legally established blockades, and it is the contention of the Washington Government that the Central Powers have no right to attempt to prevent American vessels from entering such zones.

The President, Secretary Lansing, and their advisers hold that American vessels, once within those zones, as everywhere on the high seas, must be dealt with according to the code of humanity and the rules of international law; that no non-resisting enemy merchant vessel shall be sunk without warning except when it tries to escape, and that American vessels must always be warned, and human life saved, before they are sunk.

The interpretation placed on the Austrian reply tonight is that Austria is quibbling over a great issue seriously raised by a great power. The Austro-Hungarian Government seems to take the position that a blanket warning, such as was given in the notes delivered by the Austrian and German Governments on Jan. 31, 1917, announcing the intention to engage immediately in relentless submarine warfare is to be accepted as sufficient warning to "secure" the lives on board merchant vessels sunk on sight after that date by Austrian submarines. Austria contends that when belligerent States engage in measures against enemy sea trade, the giving of a "general warning" is sufficient to protect all enemy vessels, and after such warning neutrals should not travel on such vessels, while neutral vessels enter the submarine barred areas only at their own risk. These contentions are challenged by the United States Government.

Threat Against Arming Our Ships.

The Austrian note states that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to regard armed merchantmen as piratical craft and not entitled to any warning before being sunk. This is regarded as a threat to deal with American vessels, when armed, as if they were piratical craft. In view of the intimate relations between the Berlin and Vienna Foreign Offices, this threat from Austria is interpreted as being likewise an intimation of the German Government's intention to deal with American merchantmen, when armed, as if they were hostile craft.

This, however, is not expected to make the situation any more acute than it is at present, as American vessels have no assurance that they will not be destroyed without warning on entering the barred areas, even when unarmed.

Delays Break Temporarily.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Austria's reply to the American request for a clearer definition of her attitude in the submarine situation was stated officially here today to leave the door open for further negotiations, delaying temporarily at least the break which has been regarded as inevitable since the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

Although in substance the long communication upholds and defends the unrestricted warfare waged by Germany, it is couched in most friendly terms and points out that "Austrian submarines solely are operating in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and therefore an encroachment of American interests is hardly to be feared." There will be a reply to this note, and, unless an overt act precipitates the rupture both sides apparently earnestly desire to avoid, the United States probably will not be inclined to force the issue for the present.

The truth is that Germany is credited here with trying to force Austria to a step which that country does not wish to take. Germany naturally wishes, it is pointed out, to have the complete moral support of her allies to the submarine campaign, and is using her great influence with Austria to that end.

Austria, therefore, is placed in the delicate position of either sacrificing the manifest benefits she receives from the continuance of diplomatic relations with this country or of appearing to fail to support her ally. As a result, it is believed that she has made her reply to this country as strong an indorsement of Germany's position as possible without at the same time making it impossible for the United States to continue the negotiations.

This opinion is based not only on dispatches from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, but on the whole tenor and spirit of the Austrian note.

The complete official view of the Austrian communication will not be made known until after President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have carefully studied the official text, which was before them today.

Radical Opposition of Views.

Austria's effort to substitute for the individual warning every merchant ship is entitled by international law to receive before being torpedoing, a general warning to all vessels not to enter barred zones, cannot be accepted by this Government.

Furthermore, the United States contends now, and always has contended, that neutrals aboard enemy merchant ships are entitled to safety. The declaration in the Austrian note that the "principle that neutrals in wartime also should enjoy the advantages of freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels, not to neutral persons aboard enemy vessels," in no way coincides with the position of the United States.

Neither is the United States disposed to permit establishment by Austria of a rule that war on the sea involving reprisals is "an affair for settlement between belligerents," when the interests, rights, and lives of neutrals are affected.

Austria's attempt in the communication to distinguish between the treatment which shall be accorded neutral and enemy merchant shipping is regarded in various quarters as being somewhat similar to Germany's effort to establish a "war zone" for American liners between New York and Falmouth. The unofficial text, however, does not make it clear just what intentions Austria has toward neutral ships.

Although the Austrian communication declares that "there obviously is no reason to allow different principles for war on land and sea," the position of the United States is that different principles actually do govern because of different conditions, and the United States has contended and the various belligerents have, during the course of the war, virtually admitted that during hostilities international law cannot be changed without the consent of all the nations involved.

Another portion of the communication which undoubtedly will not meet with the approval of the United States is that having to do with defensively armed merchant ships. Austria's assertion that her previous assurances did not apply to armed merchant vessels was received with some surprise. The broad declaration that armed merchantmen "are to be regarded as pirate vessels, which may be destroyed," was regarded as being especially significant in view of the intentions of the United States regarding armament for its merchant shipping.

Notwithstanding the perplexity created in the minds of officials with a portion of the Austrian argument, the extreme reluctance felt here for a break with Germany's chief ally, and the fact that Austria also does not desire it, will assure the note a most friendly reading, and every effort will be made to harmonize the relations of the two Governments if it can be done without surrender by either.

See Much Harm in a Break.

Officials here have felt throughout that a break with Austria would serve little purpose and do much harm. America's protest against Germany's illegal submarine warfare is thought to have been fully enforced by a severance of relations with the Government of that country.

A break with Austria probably would be followed by one with Bulgaria and Turkey, placing American interests in those countries in jeopardy; would lead to many diplomatic readjustments because of the belligerents this country represents in Austria and the Austrian interests represented elsewhere, and would endanger the million or more prisoners for whom this country has been caring, as well as cut off a line of communication from Berlin.

Ambassador Penfield, under instructions from the State Department, has made full preparations for a break if it comes and for the withdrawal of the Consuls and other Americans.

TEXT OF VIENNA'S NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES

Formal Document in Which Austria Defends U-Boat Policy of Central Powers.

LONDON, March 6.—The American Ambassador at Vienna has received the reply of the Austrian Government to the American note inquiring as to the position of the Austrian Government in regard to unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. The reply declares that neutrals are responsible for losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place.

The American note, which was dispatched to Vienna on Feb. 18, asked specifically whether the Austrian assurances given after the sinking of the Ancona and the Persia had been nullified. The reply says that, "Whatever attitude the Washington Cabinet may take as to individual questions raised here," the Austro-Hungarian Government is "essentially in accord with the American Government in regard to the protection of neutrals against endangering their lives." The memorandum then maintains that "neutral subjects have to bear themselves all losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place."

After a long discussion of the British blockade, which it declares illegal, the memorandum continues:

"The principle that neutrals should enjoy in war times the advantages of the freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels, and not to neutral persons aboard enemy vessels."

The reply further contends that belligerents are entitled to decide for themselves what measures shall be taken against an enemy in sea traffic, and concludes:

"In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interests and therefore no other legal claim than that a belligerent inform them in time of a prohibition directed to an enemy so that they can avoid intrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels."

The memorandum, referring to the Austrian Government's note on the Ancona case, says that it "strictly adheres to the assurance already given."

Repeats Ancona "Reservation."

At the same time Austria calls attention to the fact that at the time of the Ancona incident it stated it "reserved the right to bring up later for discussion difficult international questions which arise in connection with submarine warfare." The memorandum then adds:

"If the Austro-Hungarian Government now refers to this reservation and briefly discusses the question of the sinking of enemy vessels to which that note refers, it is guided by a desire to show the American Government that now, as heretofore, it strictly adheres to the assurance already given and endeavors by clearing up that important question because it touches the laws of humanity, to avoid misunderstandings between the Monarchy and the American Union."

The text of the Austrian reply to the United States is as follows:

"From the memorandum of Feb. 18 of the American Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister has concluded that the Washington Cabinet, in view of statements made on Feb. 10 of last year and on Jan. 31, 1917, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, is now in doubt regarding the attitude which Austria-Hungary will henceforth observe regarding the submarine war and as to whether the assurances given by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Washington Cabinet, in the course of negotiations about the Ancona and Persia papers, have not been nullified by the aforementioned statement. The Austro-Hungarian Government is ready to make a clear and definite statement so that these doubts may be solved.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government may be allowed first of all to discuss briefly the methods employed by the Entente Powers in waging submarine war, because they are the starting point for the intensified submarine war begun by Austria-Hungary and her allies and also throw a bright light upon the attitude which the Austro-Hungarian Government has taken hitherto in regard to the questions which have arisen.

"When Great Britain joined the war against the Central Powers only a few years had elapsed since that memorable time when she, in union with other States, began to lay the foundation at The Hague for modern naval war law. Soon afterward the British Government had assembled in Holland representatives of the great powers in order to consolidate the further work of The Hague Conference, especially in the sense of a just arrangement between interested belligerents and neutrals. These efforts aimed at nothing less than the mutual establishment of principles of right which even in war times should embody the principles of freedom of the seas and the safeguarding of the interests of neutrals.

"Neutrals were not to enjoy these benefits for long. Hardly had the United Kingdom decided to participate in the war when, almost at once, it began to break down the barriers which the principles of international law had erected. While the Central Powers, in the very beginning of the war, had declared that they would observe the Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain threw overboard some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the Central Powers from supplies from overseas she enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which today men want for their subsistence.

"Then Great Britain proclaimed what she called a blockade of the coasts of the North Sea, which form also an important commerce route for Austro-Hungarians, in order to prevent goods which were still missing in the list of contraband from entering Germany and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts as well as all exports through neutrals. That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction to the customary principles of the right of blockade, as established by international agreements, was explicitly declared by the President of the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the history of international law.

"By the illegal prevention of reports from the Central Powers Great Britain aimed at paralyzing the countless factories and works which the industrial and highly developed peoples of Central Europe had created and, by forcing workmen to be idle, to incite them to rebellion.

"When Austria-Hungary's southern neighbor joined the enemies of the Central Powers his first act was to declare as blockaded all coasts of the enemy, following, of course, the example of his allies in ignoring all the legal rights in the creation of which Italy had taken an active part a short time before. Austria-Hungary did not neglect to inform neutral powers at once that the blockade was not legal.

Long-Suffering Central Powers.

"For more than two years the Central Powers hesitated. Only then, and after long and careful consideration of pros and cons, did they begin to return like for like and attacked the enemy on the sea. As the only ones of the belligerents who had done everything to secure the existing treaties which were to guarantee to neutrals the freedom of the seas, they felt with pained hearts the law of the hour which commanded them to violate this freedom. But they took this step to fulfill the paramount duty toward their peoples and from the conviction that it would help the principle of the freedom of the seas to be victorious. The proclamations which they issued at January are apparently directed only against the rights of neutrals. In reality they serve toward the restoration of these rights, which their enemies have incessantly violated and which, if they were victors, they would destroy forever. Submarines which are cruising around the English coast announce to peoples who need the sea—and what people does not want coasts?—that the day is not far off when the flags of all States, in the glory of their newly won freedom, can freely fly over the seas.

"To cherish the hope that this announcement will find an echo everywhere where neutral peoples live, and that it will especially be understood by the great people of the United States, whose most illustrious representative has during the war ended with flaming words on the freedom of the seas as the highway of all nations.

Working for "Freedom of the Seas."

"If the people and Government of the United States keep in mind that the blockade proclaimed by Great Britain is not only meant to wear down the Central Powers by starvation, but aims at subjecting the seas to her rule in order to abolish in this manner her tyranny over all nations, while on the other hand the blockade of England and her allies only serves to make these powers incline toward peace with honor and a guarantee to all nations of the freedom of sea traffic and sea commerce and thereby a secured existence, then the question which of the two parties has the right on its side is already decided. Though the Central Powers have no desire in this war to beg for allies, they yet believe that they will be entitled to look to neutrals to appreciate their efforts to revise in the interest of all the principles of international law and equal rights of nations.

"In replying now to the question put in the American note of Feb. 18, the Austro-Hungarian Government firstly remarks that in the exchange of notes referring to the cases of the Ancona and the Persia it restricted itself to defining its attitude to concrete questions which individually arose, without laying down its fundamental legal conception. But in its note of Oct. 10, 1915, referring to the Ancona case, it reserved to itself the right to bring up for discussion at a later date difficult international questions which arise in connection with submarine warfare. It now refers to this reservation and now briefly discusses the question of sinking enemy vessels to which that note refers, it is guided by the desire to show the American Government that it now, as heretofore, strictly adheres to the assurance already given and endeavors by clearing up that important question arising from submarine warfare, because it touches the laws of humanity, to avoid misunderstandings between the monarchy and the American Union.

"Above all, the Austro-Hungarian Government desires to emphasize that it is also its opinion that the thesis set up by the American Government, which also is represented in various learned records, that enemy merchantmen, apart from attempted flight and resistance, must not be destroyed without precautions being taken for the safety of the persons aboard, forms so to say, the kernel of the whole subject. Regarded from a higher standpoint, this thesis can, of course, be upheld in a further suggestive connection, and from that view its domain of application can be marked out more exactly.

"General Warning" Sufficient.

"From the laws of humanity, which the Austro-Hungarian Government and the Washington Cabinet take in the same manner as judging the lines, the more general principle can be derived that when executing the right of destroying enemy merchantmen the loss of human life should as far as possible be avoided. To this principle the belligerent can only do justice by issuing warning before exercising the right. Therein he can choose the way which the aforementioned thesis of the American Government indicates, according to which the commander of the war vessel himself gives warning so that the crew and passengers may bring themselves into safety in the last moment, or the Government of a belligerent State can, if this is recognized as an inevitable necessity of war, issue warning of full effect also before the departure of the vessel which is to be sunk; or, finally, it can, if it establishes extensive measures against enemy sea trade, employ a general warning for all enemy vessels in question.

"That the principle according to which care must be taken for the safety of the persons aboard undergoes exceptions the American Government itself recognised. But the Austro-Hungarian Government believes that destruction without warning is admissible not only when a vessel flees or offers resistance. It appears—to mention only one example—that the character of the vessel itself also must be taken into consideration. Merchantmen or other private vessels which carry a military garrison or arms aboard in order to commit hostile acts of any kind, may, according to valid right, be destroyed without hesitation.

Austrian Ships Sunk Without Notice.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government need not call attention to the fact that the belligerent is released of all consideration for human life if his opponent sinks enemy merchantmen without previous warning, as happened with the vessels Electra, (German;) Buprovnik, (Austrian;) Zagreb, (Austrian,) &c., which already has been repeatedly censured; and in this respect the Austro-Hungarian Government never returned like for like, notwithstanding its uncontested right. In the course of the entire war Austro-Hungarian war vessels have not sunk one enemy merchantman without previous, if only general, warning.

"The repeatedly mentioned thesis of the United States Government also allows various interpretations, in so far, namely, as it is doubtful whether, as is asserted from various sides, only armed resistance justifies the destruction of a vessel with persons aboard, or resistance of another kind; as is shown if the crew intentionally neglects to take the passengers into boats—the Ancona case—or if the passengers themselves refuse to enter boats. According to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the destruction of a warned vessel without rescuing the persons aboard is admissible in cases of the latter kind, because otherwise it would be left to the individual passenger to nullify the right of belligerents to sink vessels.

"Moreover, it may be pointed out also that there is no unanimity as regards in what cases the sinking of neutral merchantmen at all is admissible. The obligation to issue a warning immediately before sinking vessels leads, according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, on the one hand to harshness which could be avoided; on the other hand, it is under circumstances calculated to injure the justified interests of belligerents. In the first place, it must not be overlooked that the rescue of persons is almost always left to mere chance, as the only choice remaining is to take them aboard war vessels which are exposed to any enemy influence, or to expose them in small boats to the dangers of the elements; so that it therefore corresponds much better to the principles of humanity to prevent persons, by timely warning, from using endangered vessels.

Neutrals Must Not Use Enemy Ships.

"Furthermore, notwithstanding careful examination of all legal questions referring thereto, the Austro-Hungarian Government could not come to the conviction that subjects of neutral States are entitled to travel unmolested on enemy vessels.

"The principle that neutrals in war time also should enjoy the advantages of freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels, not to neutral persons on board enemy vessels, because belligerents, as is well known, are entitled to prevent the enemy's sea traffic as far as they are able. Being in possession of the necessary war means and considering it necessary for the attainment of their war aims, they can prohibit sea traffic of enemy merchantmen on pain of their destruction, provided they have previously announced this to be their intention, so that every one, whether enemy or neutral, may be enabled to avoid endangering life. Even if doubts should arise regarding the justifiableness of such procedure, and if the enemy should therefore reprisal on this, this would be an affair for settlement between the belligerents only, who, as generally recognized, are entitled to make the high seas the scene of military operations and to oppose any interference with their enterprises and to decide for themselves what measures shall be taken against enemy sea traffic.

"In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interest, and therefore no other legal claim, than that the belligerent inform them in time of prohibitions directed to the enemy, so that they can avoid intrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government can suppose that the Washington Cabinet will agree with these explanations, which, according to the Austro-Hungarian Government's firm conviction, are unassailable, as otherwise disputing their correctness would doubtless be tantamount to saying—which certainly does not correspond to the opinion of the United States—that neutrals must be free to interfere with military operations of belligerents or even directly assume the office of judging as to the war means which are to be employed against enemies.

Analogy of Land Warfare.

"It appears that it also would be a flagrant misunderstanding if a neutral Government, only to enable its subjects to travel on enemy vessels, while they as readily, and even with far greater security, could use neutral vessels, should fall to arms with a belligerent power which, perhaps, was fighting for its existence, not to speak of the most serious abuses for which the road would be left clear if the belligerent were to be forced to lower arms before every neutral who desired to use enemy vessels for his business or pleasure trips. Never was there the slightest doubt that neutral subjects themselves have to bear all the loss which they suffer by entering on land territory where warlike operations are taking place. There obviously is no reason to allow different principles for war on sea, the more so as at the Second Peace Conference the wish was expressed that, until the time when war on sea should have found a settlement by agreements, the law in force for war on land should be employed, as far as this was possible, also for war on sea.

"In the spirit of what was previously said, the regulation that warning must be given to a ship which is to be sunk undergoes exceptions of various kinds, according to circumstances, as, for instance, as mentioned by the American Government, in cases of flight and resistance, when vessels may be destroyed without warning, while in other cases warning before the departure of a vessel is necessary. The Austro-Hungarian Government can therefore state whatever attitude the Washington Cabinet may take in regard to individual questions raised here, that it, as especially regards protection of neutrals against endangering their lives, is essentially in accord with the American Government. But it was not only satisfied to put into effect in the course of this war the conception represented by her, but beyond that it also accommodated its attitude with painful care to the thesis set up by the Washington Cabinet, and would feel inclined to support it in its endeavor to secure American citizens against dangers at sea, which endeavor it supports by the warmest philanthropy, and by instructing and warning those intrusted with it.

"As regards Circular Note 10,602 of last year, regarding the treatment of armed enemy merchantmen, the Austro-Hungarian Government, it is true, has to state that, as already mentioned previously, it is of the opinion that the arming of merchantmen, even solely for defense against the exercise of the right of capture, is not established by modern international law. A war vessel is obliged to come into contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the vessel by certain signals, to enter into communication with the Captain, to examine the ship's papers, draw up a protocol, and, if necessary, take an inventory, &c. Fulfillment of these duties presupposes naturally that the war vessel has full certainty that the merchantman, on its part, also will act peacefully. Without doubt, such certainty does not exist if the merchantman possesses armament which is sufficient to fight the war vessel. It can hardly be expected to discharge its duties under the muzzle of guns, whatever their purpose may be, without mentioning the fact that merchantmen of the Entente Powers, despite all assurances to the contrary, are—as this has been proved—provided with arms for an aggressive purpose and also use them for this purpose.

"It would also be a misinterpretation of the duties of humanity to demand that crews of war vessels expose themselves without defense to arms of the enemy. No State could value its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the Fatherland less than its duties toward subjects of foreign powers. The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore could have stated from conviction that its promise made to the Washington Cabinet did not extend, from the very beginning, to armed merchantmen, because they, according to the valid principle and right which restrict hostilities to organized forces, are to be regarded as private vessels, which may be destroyed.

"As history shows, it was never permitted under general international law that merchantmen oppose the exercise of the right of capture by war vessels. Even if a regulation of such kind could be found, this would not prove that vessels should be allowed to arm themselves. It must also be taken into consideration that the arming of merchantmen would completely transform warfare on the sea, and that such a transformation cannot correspond with the intentions of those endeavors to bring to bear the principles of humanity in warfare on sea. In fact, since the abolition of privateering no Government, until a few years ago, has thought in the least of arming merchantmen. At the Second Peace Conference, which was occupied with questions not of naval war law, the arming of merchantmen was mentioned only once. This utterance, however, is significant because it was made by high naval officers, who freely declared: When a warship proposes to stop and visit a merchant ship, the commanding officer launching a small boat will cause a cannon shot to be fired. A cannon shot is the best guarantee that can be given. Merchant ships have no cannon on board."

"Notwithstanding that, Austria-Hungary adhered to her principle also as regards this question, in the mentioned circular note neutrals were warned in time against intrusting their persons and property to armed vessels. The issued measure was not put in force at once, but a period of grace was given in order to enable neutrals to leave armed vessels which they had already boarded. Finally, Austro-Hungarian war vessels themselves have been instructed, even in the case of encountering armed enemy merchantmen, if, in view of the circumstances, it is possible, to issue a warning and take care of the rescue of passengers.

"The statement of the American Embassy that the armed British steamers Secundo, Uno and Welsh Prince were torpedoed by Austro-Hungarian submarines without warning is erroneous. (The Secundo and Prince are listed in maritime registers as Norwegian vessels.) The Austro-Hungarian Government meanwhile received information that no Austro-Hungarian war vessel took part in the sinking of these steamers.

"In the same manner as in the repeatedly mentioned circular note, the Austro-Hungarian Government—and therewith it comes back to the question of intensified submarine warfare—as mentioned at the beginning of this aide-mémoire and also in its declaration of Jan. 31 of the current year, issued a warning to all neutrals by fixing a certain period. Moreover, the whole declaration represents in essence nothing else but a warning, namely, that no merchantmen will be allowed to enter the sea areas exactly described in the declaration.

"Moreover, Austro-Hungarian war vessels are instructed if possible to warn merchantmen encountered in these areas and to bring into safety the crews and passengers. The Austro-Hungarian Government also possessed numerous reports that crews and passengers of vessels which have been destroyed in these areas have been brought into safety. For the eventual losses of human life which nevertheless may occur in the destruction of armed vessels or such encountered in the barred zone the Austro-Hungarian Government can take no responsibility.

Little Risk From Austrian U-Boats

"Moreover, it may be pointed out that Austro-Hungarian submarines solely are operating in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and that, therefore, an encroachment of American interests is hardly to be feared from Austro-Hungarian war vessels.

"In view of everything mentioned in the beginning of this aide-memoire there need hardly be an assurance that the barricading of sea areas described in the declaration does not aim at destruction of human life or even its endangering. But apart from the higher aim of sparing further suffering to mankind by shortening the war, and solely to place Great Britain and her allies, who, without an effective blockade over the coasts of the Central Powers, prevent the sea traffic of neutrals with these powers in the same isolation, the step is taken to render them by this pressure more pliable toward a peace which bears in itself a guarantee and is durable.

"That Austro-Hungary uses different means is especially caused by circumstances over which mankind has no power. The Austro-Hungarian Government is convinced that it has done everything in its power to avoid human losses. It would attain this aim, which is intended by the Central Powers, most quickly and most certainly if in those sea areas no single human life were lost and no single life were endangered.

Says Ancona Pledge Stands.

"Summarizing, the Austro-Hungarian Government can restate that the assurance given to the Washington Cabinet in the Ancona case and which has been renewed in the Persia case has neither been abolished nor restricted by its declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917. Within this assurance it will also in the future, united with its allies, do everything so that the peoples on earth will soon again participate in the blessings of peace. If in the prosecution of this aim, which, as is well known, finds full sympathy in the Washington Cabinet, it sees itself obliged to prevent neutral sea traffic in certain sea areas, in justification of this measure it will point not so much at the attitude of the enemy, which it considers not at all worthy of imitation, but at naval war law, the arming of merchantmen was mentioned only once. This utterance, however, is significant because it was made by high naval officers, who freely declared: When a warship proposes to stop and visit a merchant ship, the commanding officer launching a small boat, will cause a cannon shot to be fired. A cannon shot is the best guarantee that can be given. Merchant ships have no cannon on board."

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MUST GIVE APPAM BACK TO BRITONS

Restoration of German Prize Which Sought Refuge Here Ordered by Supreme Court.

OUR NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

Belligerents, the Court Holds, Cannot Make Our Ports Harbors of Safety.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In a unanimous opinion the Supreme Court today decreed restoration to her English owners of the liner Appam and cargo, brought into Hampton Roads more than a year ago by a prize crew from the German raider Möwe. The ship and cargo, valued at between three and four million dollars, must be delivered within thirty days, as the court's order is final.

The decision, written by Justice Day, affirms decrees by Federal Judge Waddill of Virginia, and upholds the original ruling by Secretary Lansing that prizes coming into American ports unaccompanied by captor warships have the right to remain only long enough to make themselves seaworthy.

American neutrality was violated in bringing the Appam into Hampton Roads, the Court said, and neither the ancient treaties relied upon by Lieutenant Berg, the German prize commander, the Hague conventions, nor the declaration of London, entitled any belligerents to make American ports a place for deposit of prizes as spoils of war under such circumstances.

"The principles of international law, the opinion adds, "leaving the treaty aside, will not permit the ports of the United States to be thus used by the belligerents. If such use were permitted it would constitute the ports of a neutral nation harbors of safety into which prizes might be safely brought and indefinitely kept.

"From the beginning of its history this country has been careful to maintain a neutral position between warring Governments, and not to allow use of its ports in violation of the obligations of neutrality, nor to permit such use beyond the necessities arising from perils of the seas or the necessities of such vessels as to seaworthiness, provisions, and supplies."

Two cases were covered in the decision of the court. In both cases Lieutenant Berg was appellant. In the first case the British and African Navigation Company, owners, were appellees, and in the other Henry G. Harrison, master of the Appam before she was captured, was appellee.

Analyzing the history of the Appam seizure, the court held that the Appam was not brought into an American port for any consideration that might fairly be supposed to be covered in the treaty which was cited by Count von Bernstorff. Justice Day pointed out that the Appam when captured was within 130 miles of Funchal, a neutral port, but steamed 3,051 miles to Hampton Roads for the express purpose of seeking protection under the terms of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia.

It was evident, said the opinion, that the long voyage was not to get fuel or food supplies, but simply for the purpose of placing the Appam in an American port until the end of the war. The court held that the principles of international law recognized by the United States did not permit any such use of American ports by belligerents.

Justice Day cited the fact that President Washington denied American ports to the French Government when it was asked if privateers might be fitted out here against British commerce, and this led to the enactment of the neutrality law of 1794 and later that of 1819. This policy was affirmed in the deliberations resulting in The Hague treaty of 1907. The court interpreted the treaty of 1799 to mean that a belligerent prize might be brought into American ports under stress of necessity as any warship might come and be freely carried out again by the captors to proceed to a home port or to such places as may be named in their commissions.

"The Appam's use of one of our ports," Justice Day said, "was very far from that contemplated by the treaty. We cannot avoid the conclusion," continues the court, "that in thus making use of an American port there was a clear violation of the neutral rights of the United States." The court then holds that the admiralty courts of this country should decree restitution of vessel and cargo, based on the violation of neutrality.

WERNER HORN LOSES APPEAL.

Supreme Court Decides Case Must Be Decided in Another Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — The appeal of Werner Horn, the German reservist Lieutenant who attempted to dynamite the international bridge near Vanceboro, Me., in 1915, failed today in the Supreme Court on a technical ruling as to the right of appeal. Horn, when arrested, said that his purpose was to blow up the international bridge at McAdam, N. B., and therefore he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of an American court.

Horn petitioned to a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was denied by the District Court, and at first an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Later an appeal was taken direct to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that while an appeal was pending to the Circuit Court of Appeals there could be no appeal to the Supreme Court in cases where the measure of damages could not be expressed in money. The merits of Horn's defense were nowhere touched in the opinion which was rendered by Justice Day.

No Letter from Alfonso to Wilson.

MADRID, March 6, (via Paris.)—Count de Romanones, the Spanish Premier, today denied absolutely the report that James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, was the bearer of a letter from King Alfonso to President Wilson.

'WILLFUL MEN' DENY AIDING FILIBUSTER

Deeply Moved by Condemnation, Most of Them Assert They Did Not Block a Vote.

BITTER FEELING IN SENATE

La Follette Maintains Silence and Stone Declines to Answer His Critics Further.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—As the new Senate convened today to begin in earnest the work of its special session the atmosphere of the Capitol both on and off the Senate floor was charged with an aftermath of explanations and defense from the "little group of wilful men" charged with defeating the Armed Ship bill by a filibuster in the closing hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Nearly all of them were obviously greatly moved by the wave of indignation at their action which has stirred the country.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Senator Kenyon of Iowa rose on a point of personal privilege to defend their course and to assert that, although opposed to the bill as it stood, they had taken no part in the filibuster and had not attempted to prevent it from coming to a vote. Senator Vardaman engaged in a sharp colloquy with his colleague, John Sharp Williams, over the defeat of the measure.

The real deep-felt bitterness on both sides, however, was displayed only in private conversation in the cloakrooms and offices. Most of the men who refused to sign the manifesto issued by the seventy-seven in favor of the bill said they had refused because they wanted to amend the bill before approving it, and that they had made no attempt to obstruct a vote.

Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, the man regarded as the moving spirit in the filibuster, refused positively to explain his action. All attempts to get a statement of his position failed, although he let it be known that he might reply later.

Stone Refuses to Reply.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has shared with Mr. La Follette the largest amount of odium, stood on his previous statement that he had not taken part in the filibuster and would make no reply to the attacks directed against him from his home State save that he was "not in the habit of engaging in controversies with editors.

Senator Lane of Oregon, one of the Democrats who refused to sign the manifesto, was deeply stirred by the report that a movement was on foot in his home State to recall him. He declared that his position had been misunderstood, that he had not been an obstructionist, that he could not in any sense be classified as a pacifist.

"I wanted the bill amended so that we would not be arming ships engaged in carrying munitions of war," he said. "It was therefore averse to voting for it as it stood. I took no time on the floor against it, and I did my best with some of those who opposed it to arrange a compromise which would have permitted it to go through without difficulty.

"I don't regard seriously the report that Oregon might recall me. I believe that when my position is appreciated the people who elected me will support me. The recall movement is slated by those who have always been my political enemies, and I feel sure they will not succeed. I want to keep this country out of war and I know that the people of Oregon who chose me feel the same way. I am ready to fight if we have to, but I do not feel that we would be justified in arming merchantmen engaged in war traffic, and I wanted the bill to specify that."

When told that Judson King, Secretary of the National Popular Government League, had expressed the opinion that Oregon's recall law would not apply to United States Senators; Senator Lane said he believed that opinion was correct.

"Even if the recall were possible in my case," he said, "I believe the State would support me. I feel I did only my duty. If I had not, I would want to be recalled. I believe in the principle of the recall."

Senator Lane said he had received a great many telegrams from his constituents, the majority of whom supported his position, although many attacked him.

Vardaman Explains Stand.

Senator Vardaman declared on the floor that he had talked against the bill only sixteen minutes, had never opposed a cloture rule, had never proposed a filibuster, and had always been in favor of the majority rule in the Senate.

"I will not, however," he said, "delegate to the President a trust reposed by the Constitution in Congress. I have no constitutional right to delegate that power. Personally, I do not take orders from any man outside the State of Mississippi. I am in favor of free and ample discussion and an honest vote. I did not sign the manifesto because I am opposed to the bill without the Stone amendment refusing arms to munitions ships, and doubt its propriety.

"It is not my purpose to make an explanation. I prefer to let my actions and my words interpret themselves. But I notice that my name appears as one of the 'little group of willful men' charged with the crime of preventing the President's program from being carout."

"My colleague says Congress has some rights," rejoined Senator Williams, "and I think one of them is to legislate. A filibuster may be rightly used against some things, but when the honor of the nation is at stake and when it renders the Government of the United States helpless and contemptible, as the President says, before the world, it is not excusable. My colleague says he occupied only sixteen minutes. It is also true that the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette, did not occupy any time, but it is also true that he was against the bill.

"I don't want this occasion to pass without an opportunity to impress on the people of this country and the world that Congress was in support of the President for the legislation he asked. We were bound, manacled, held helpless and contemptible by these men. Not only Congress, but the great majority of the people of the United States are behind the President in this crisis."

Senator Gronna of North Dakota asked if Senator Williams were sure of that, and Mr. Williams declared he was as sure of it as he was that water if left alone would run down stream.

"The mass of the people today," he declared, "are speaking in tones unmistakable to any one who has ears to hear."

Kenyon Blames Wilson.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa also disclaimed any connection with a filibuster, saying that he had not spoken on the bill at all. He blamed the President for not having come to Congress earlier, saying that had a day or two more been allowed for debate the bill would have been passed without difficulty. He said that he disapproved arming ships carrying munitions, and would have voted for the bill had that been guarded against by the adoption of one of the amendments offered.

Senator Cummins, in an interview, said he was willing to vote for arming ships provided they did not carry munitions of war. He declared, however, that as drafted the bill was a declaration of war in disguise.

"I was not, and am not," he said, "ready to declare war, however anxious I may be to give our merchant ships an opportunity to defend themselves against unlawful attack. I believe that Congress alone should determine the question of declaring war, and on that issue I am willing to accept the decision of the American people."

It was impossible to secure a direct admission from any of the group of either party that they had aided in a filibuster. Yet this did not change at all the attitude of utter condemnation with which most of the majority of the Senate in both parties regarded the outcome.

Senator Smoot, a prominent Republican, said that if the bill were now proposed in an extra session all the filibusters in the world could not prevent its passage by an overwhelming majority in a very brief time.

Practically all of the newcomers in the Senate are known to be strongly in favor of the bill as it was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two of them, Kellogg of Minnesota and Calder of New York, replace Clapp and O'Gorman, who opposed the measure. A third, Hiram Johnson of California, has not reached Washington, but it is understood that he favors the measure. He displaces Works of California, who was one of the opposing group.

SENATOR KELLOGG REBUKES PACIFISTS

Clapp's Successor Rejects Ministers' Plea to Oppose Legislation for Arming Ships.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Frank B. Kellogg, who took the oath of office yesterday as Senator from Minnesota, today sent a sharp letter in reply to communications from four preachers in his State asking him to oppose the Armed Ship bill and to support a referendum on war. The Senator, who succeeds Senator Clapp, an active participant in the filibuster that killed the bill, denied both requests.

Mr. Kellogg's letter, which was addressed to the Rev. F. E. Meierbachtol, Faribault, Minn., is as follows:

"My dear Sir:

"I received your letter, on behalf of yourself, Rev. Meyer, Rev. Zick, and Rev. Horing, all of Faribault, asking that I urge and represent on the floor of the Senate disapproval of delegating to the President power to declare war, and protesting against the protection of American citizens traveling in American or neutral ships carrying contraband of war, or traveling on any ship of a belligerent nation, and asking that I favor an advisory referendum before a declaration of war.

"There has been no proposal made, and there will be none, to authorize the President to declare war, but I shall certainly vote for an armed neutrality bill which authorizes the President to arm merchant ships to protect American lives against unlawful attack by submarnes, if such a bill again comes before the Senate. I regret that the bill which was before the Senate at the sssion of Congress just closed did not pass.

"I will not vote to prevent Americans from traveling upon merchant or passenger ships of belligerent, neutral or American registry, or to close the oceans to American commerce. For more than a hundred years under treaties, international law, and the universal custom of civilized nations, citizens of neutral countries have had the right to travel upon such ships, and before the ships have been destroyed notice has been required to be given and the passengers taken off and transferred to a place of safety. I shall never lend my influence to make this great and enlightened democracy the first nation to take the backward step and close the pathways of the oceans at the request of any or all belligerent nations.

"I will not vote for a referendum on the question of war, or to submit to a plebiscite the question of whether this country will protect its citizens. The Constitution of the United States places the power and responsibility of declaring war in Congress. The people of Minnesota elected one of their Senators to vote upon that question, if the unfortunate necessity should arise, and if it does arise, I propose to do it. I shall, of course, do anything I honorably can to prevent involving this country in war, and one of the greatest needs is to immediately make preparations for the defense of the country and the protection of American citizens. That is the highest duty of Government.

"Very respectfully yours,

"FRANK B. KELLOGG."

FIGHT IN LA FOLLETTE'S STATE

Legislature to Vote Today on Resolution Condemning Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—A desperate attempt will be made tomorrow in the State Legislature to defeat the Bennett resolution, which notifies Senator La Follette that he has misrepresented the State by his conduct in the Congressional preparedness fight, and that the State demands that he properly represent its loyal American sentiment. There was a report today that the Governor had lined up forces to aid in the defeat of the resolution as an undignified course, though he is himself anti-La Follette and radically pro-American.

Senator Bennett says the resolution will be adopted. Senator Skogmo, La Follette's floor leader, says it will be defeated by a technical ruling. Lieut. Gov. Dithmar, who will preside tomorrow, is violently pro-La Follette and a strong German sympathizer.

BAR DEFENSE OF STONE.

Missouri Senators Object to Implied Indorsement in Resolution.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 6.—A resolution pledging support to President Wilson and to Congress in the event of war, but asking that every effort be made to avoid war, was introduced in the Missouri Senate today by Senator Carter.

The resolution charged that munition companies were agitating war and asked that in the event of war munition plants be seized and operated by the Government.

Several Senators objected to the resolution, and it went over, under the rules. Some Senators said the resolution was, in effect, a defense of the attitude of United States Senator Stone.

OREGONIANS DEMAND RESIGNATION OF LANE

Message Calling for This Action Sent to the Senator Who Is Charged with Disgracing State.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 6.—Determined action was started here today demanding the resignation of United States Senator Harry Lane, who held out with the filibusterers against the Armed Ship bill. The indignation against the Senator is growing and from every county in the State expressions of resentment were received today. Because of President Wilson's known peaceful policy, the refusal of Lane to support the President has aroused a storm of protest.

Some of the Senator's most ardent supporters have turned against him and are among his most severe critics. In view of the deluge of resentment there is reason to believe the political gossip which has been current for months past that Lane does not intend returning to Oregon. It has been rumored that Lane realized long ago that he could not be re-elected and that he had made plans to live in British Columbia or in the Alberta country and go farming.

Signed by many citizens of Oregon, the following message was sent to the Senator:

"We the undersigned voters of the State of Oregon view with shame and humiliation your failure to uphold the honor of the United States at this most critical moment of the entire history of our international relations.

"No words can adequately describe our chagrin that the State of Oregon should be so misrepresented and disgraced as it has been by your action.

"We indignantly protest against this action through the love we bear to our State and to our country, which you have dishonored and belittled before the eyes of the world, and we demand on account of this misrepresentation your resignation as a Senator from this State."

KENTUCKIANS BACK WILSON.

State Senate Calls the Filibusters "Traitorous and Cowardly."

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—The State Senate today passed a resolution condemning the action of United States Senators who prevented a Senate vote last week on the Armed Ship bill.

The preamble recites that "certain un-American, disloyal, unpatriotic, traitorous, and cowardly Senators, namely, Clapp, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris, Works, Kirby, Lane, Gore, Stone, and Vardaman," took "advantage of Senatorial courtesy and Senate rules" and "refused to allow said armed neutrality bill to be voted on in the Senate, knowing full well that upon the passage of said measure depended the lives of hundreds of brave American seamen."

It asserts the Senators knew Germany repeatedly had insulted the American flag, torpedoed ships in defiance of international law, and was making earnest efforts to bring the United States into war with Japan; that they knew the United States was swarming with German spies and that bridges and munition plants were being ruthlessly destroyed, "not knowing how soon plots would be uncovered to assassinate our President, destroy our navy yards and naval and military stores, sink our ships, and otherwise humiliate and discredit us among the nations of the earth."

The resolution condemns the "outrageous action" of the Senators named as "unmanly, unpatriotic, un-American, unparalleled, and unwarranted." It commends "the patriotic members of both branches of Congress" who stood with the President in showing that, "while we may have isolated cases of Toryism, as in revolutionary days, we are as true to our country as were the heroes of the American colonies."

It concludes with a message that "while Kentucky is for peace with honor," she pledges the flower of her manhood as her guarantee that she will help defend the flag and liberty of our great country."

CONDEMNS THE SENATORS.

Colorado Senate Revamps House Resolution, Making It More Severe.

DENVER, March 6.—After revamping a House resolution condemning the eleven Senators who blocked a vote on the Armed Ship bill into stronger terms and passing it, the Colorado Senate late today received another and more condemnatory resolution. It says:

"The people of the United States stand aghast at the action of these Senators. These men deserve the condemnation of the people of the entire nation, and they certainly deserve repudiation by their own constituency. * * * We condemn in the strongest manner possible the action of—" there follows a list of the Senators who participated in the alleged filibuster).

Action on the resolution is expected to be taken tomorrow.

OKLAHOMA TAKES ACTION.

Legislature Asserts People Should Resent Action of Senators.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 6.—The Oklahoma Legislature today adopted resolutions condemning the United States Senators who defeated President Wilson's Armed Ship bill in the closing hours of the last Congress.

"The action of these Senators in thus defeating the will and purpose of a majority of Congress, and the expressed will of the people," the resolution reads, "rendering the country helpless and contemptible before the eyes of the world, should meet with strong resentment of the people of the United States. Be it resolved, that we condemn the filibustering methods of the United States Senators and their invocation of the rule of unlimited debate in the Senate of the United States to thwart the will of the people."

KANSAS ASKED TO ACT.

Resolution Introduced in State Legislature Condemning the Filibuster.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—Declaring that the filibuster in the United States Senate, led by Senator La Follette and participated in by ten other Senators, against the Armed Ship bill has "placed the American people in a false position before the nations of the earth," a concurrent resolution was introduced in the Kansas Senate today.

The resolution, which will be acted upon tomorrow, further declares that the filibuster has "led the warring powers of Europe to believe that we are a divided nation, and, worst of all, at the most critical moment has given comfort and assistance to William of Germany, the open, inveterate, and barbaric enemy of this Republic."

President Wilson is assured of undivided support of the people of Kansas in his program of dealing with international affairs, Senators Thompson and Curtis are praised for supporting the bill, and urged to "proceed in their course until the rules of the Senate have been amended to accord with the advance of democracy in every other people's legislative assembly on earth." The resolution also demands that the Parliamentary cloture be immediately adopted by the Senate "so that the filibuster may never again be used to humiliate our national honor."

O'GORMAN DEFENDS ACTION.

Denies Part in Filibuster, but Opposed Convoy of Munition Ships.

Ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, on his return from Washington yesterday to his office at 37 Wall Street, issued the following statement:

"The statement that I participated in the Senate filibuster is entirely unfounded. The Congressional Record will show that I did not occupy five minutes of the Senate's time during the last three days of the session, and that I at no time objected to a vote on the Armed Neutrality resolution. It cannot be said, therefore, with truth that I delayed the progress of the measure.

"When I was requested to sign the so-called manifesto, favoring the adoption of the resolution pending in the Senate, I pointed out that it differed from the resolution previously adopted in the House, in that the Senate measure contained an authorization to the President to employ 'such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate to, in addition to the arming of ships. This phrase had been stricken from the bill by a unanimous vote in the House, and I believed that action should be sustained by the Senate.

I stated further that I intended to vote for an amendment which in my judgment would improve the pending resolution and harmonize it with the House action. This amendment, which had been discussed some days before in the committee, prohibited merchant vessels carrying munitions or other war supplies from securing the protection of a convoy. It was generally recognized that to give a merchant vessel carrying such a cargo the protection of an American man-of-war would in fact constitute an act of war. This I was naturally anxious to avoid, and while I had every confidence that the President would not furnish a convoy to a vessel carrying munitions, I believed the insertion of this amendment in the pending resolution would have a reassuring effect throughout the country.

"I had no objection to such vessels being armed. My only objection was to the provision that might be construed so as to afford them the protection of a battleship.

"I at no time intended to vote against the Senate resolution, but desired to secure the amendment above referred to, and for that reason was unwilling to place myself on record a day before the close of the Senate session as approving the resolution pending in its then form.

"I repeat I did not participate in the filibuster and that the amendment, I favored had the sanction of the action of the House without a dissenting vote."

WHOLE COUNTRY AROUSED.

Security League Flooded with Messages Denouncing Filibuster.

The headquarters of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, announced yesterday that telegrams from prominent citizens in all parts of the country were being received denouncing the filibuster against the armed ship bill and pledging support to President Wilson in any action he may take. A statement issued by the league reads in part:

"All the messages received are indicative of vigilant patriotism. James G. Cutler, President of the Cutler Realty Company of Rochester, writes that the following telegram has been sent to President Wilson over the signatures of one hundred of the most prominent men in that city: 'I pledge you my loyal support in any immediate action in defense of American rights menaced by Germany, and I urge that such action be taken forthwith.'

"H. O. Dennett, Secretary of the Patterson Branch of the National Security League, writes that Mayor Radcliffe has issued a public proclamation asking the citizens to wire the President and their Representatives and Senators at once expressing their confidence and support.

"Edmund N. Carpenter of Wilkes-Barre Penn., writes that the Mayor of the city and prominent citizens have telegraphed the President. H. L. Kirk, Mayor of Wheeling, West Va., sends the league the following telegram: 'You may depend upon the loyalty of Wheeling and her citizens. Mass meeting called. Telegrams forwarded to President conveying sentiment of this community.'

"Similar messages and letters have been received by the league from T. L. Kirkpatrick, Mayor of Charlotte, N. C., and from branches of the league in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Knoxville, and more than a score of other Southern and Western cities.

"George M. Brown, President of the General Roofing Company of St. Louis, suggests that all the leading bankers, business men, and lawyers of New York communicate at once with their correspondents in the Middle West 'asking them to actively and energetically support the effort we are initiating here to bring pressure to bear on Congress in favor of universal military training.' Steps to carry this suggestion into effect have already been taken."

PRAISE FOR FILIBUSTERS.

Emergency Peace Federation Sends Messages of Gratitude.

Radical pacifists banded in the so-called Emergency Peace Federation of 70 Fifth Avenue are standing by those Senators who defeated the Armed Ship bill. The federation yesterday sent a letter to the President saying that the group of Senators represented the opinions of the organization and in addition sent a telegram to Senators La Follette, Stone, and Norris expressing "grateful recognition of the courage and devotion with which you have served the cause of peace and democracy."

Another message was sent to Senators Vardaman, Kirby, Gronna, Works, O'Gorman, Clapp, Cummins, and Wesley L. Jones, expressing the belief that "the stand you have taken represents the best wishes of vast numbers of Americans whose earnest desire it is that this country should not be drawn into war."

The federation also issued a statement by Dr. David Starr Jordan, in which he said that even though an American vessel with American citizens on it should be destroyed in the war zone it would not be a sufficient reason for "plunging the entire nation into a war which would involve us in disputing such questions as the Pan-Germanic idea of an empire to the Persian Gulf or Russia's title to Constantinople. * * * No nation at war can be a true democracy."

To stimulate feeling for "peace at any price" the federation has called a mass meeting, to be held on Friday night at Carnegie Hall. Other meetings will be held in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and Seattle.

In view of the flood of peace appeals of a decided pro-German nature, the federation yesterday disclaimed responsibility for the circulation of such matter.

Tennessee Legislature Protests.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6.—The Tennessee House today adopted a resolution similar to one adopted yesterday by the Senate, denouncing the filibuster in the national Senate which killed the Armed Ship bill as "contemptible and little short of treason." The resolution urged Congress to support President Wilson.

DENIES COLOMBIA IS ALLY OF GERMANY

Minister Betancourt Protests That Rumor Causes Distrust in Latin America.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Colombian Minister, Julio Betancourt, again declared in a statement tonight that persistent cable reports of an alliance between Colombia and Germany, "or any other nation, in order to embroil herself" in the war, are "absolutely false." At the legation it was said that the circulation of the report of a German-Colombian alliance had tended to arouse a widespread distrust of Colombia in Latin America.

"On the contrary," the statement read, "the ardent and vehement desire of any country is to see the end of this unspeakable tragedy. I represent a nation of pacifist leanings to the most eminent degree. Colombia has sacrificed a large share of her territorial rights in order to settle old differences with border countries. Inspired by the same ideal, Colombia has endeavored for the last fourteen years to reach an amicable settlement of her differences with the United States, and hopes today for a speedy and satisfactory outcome in accordance with a policy of continental harmony which is the supreme necessity of all the Americas in this perilous moment.

"Colombia wishes that with the establishment of peace we shall contemplate the spectacle of a united people in this world of Columbus, facing the Old World, in order to insure for the future and in a lasting way the rights and prerogatives of the nations of the American continent. To form a continental block for the preservation of peace and prosperity in the Americas should be the desideratum of statesmen in the country of Washington."

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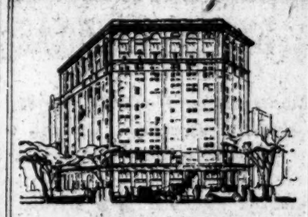

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Telephone Gramercy 3100

BOTH PARTIES WORK ON CLOTURE BILL

Continued from Page 1.

any time to shut off debate and prevent dilatory tactics. The committee tomorrow is expected to reach a final agreement on a resolution embodying this proposition. The resolution, added to an existing rule, reads:

Provided, however, that if sixteen Senators present to the Senate at any time a signed motion to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate and at the close of the morning hour on the following calendar day lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Chair shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question: "Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be in order to the exclusion of all other business, except a motion to recess or adjourn.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak more than one hour on the bill, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Chair to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. No dilatory motions shall be in order, and all points of order and appeals from the decision of the Chair shall be decided without debate.

West Demands Recognition.

The Democratic caucus indicated its support of the opinion that rules should be adopted each session. It re-elected Senator Saulsbury of Delaware President pro tempore, although he was elected to that office last session and ordinarily would have held over. It also re-elected other Senate officers who usually hold over.

There were some vigorous speeches in which there were declarations about the prominence the West played in the Democratic success last Fall and the recognition it should receive by the Senate majority. Senator Martin of Virginia was chosen unanimously as majority floor leader.

The Republicans spent most of their time discussing cloture. While most of the thirty-five speakers were opposed to a rule that would tie the hands of the minority completely, they might be willing, it was plain, to agree to a milder form of restricting debate.

Senator Borah, one of the Republican conferees, pointed out that the rule under consideration was not a cloture rule in the usual sense, and it probably would be seldom invoked, and then only to prevent defeat of legislation by a few men.

Some Republicans said tonight the President could get the Armed Ship bill through the Senate in three days without amending the rules if he would call a special session.

PREDICT EXTRA SESSION.

Will Be Convened Not Later Than June, Officials Believe.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An extra session of Congress not later than June now is generally conceded among officials here to be assured. Although President Wilson has not given any definite indication that he has finally abandoned his hope that an extra session might be avoided, there is an agreement among Senators, Representatives, and officials of the executive departments that one must be called.

So certain are many members of Congress on this point that they are speculating on the date of the session. The general expectation among them, said to be based on word passed out by officials close to the President, is that the end of May or some time in June will be selected.

The progress made by Senators today toward carrying out the President's recommendation for a rule limiting Senate debate generally is regarded as strengthening the likelihood of a special session. It is pointed out that in his statement Sunday night the President conveyed the impression by implication that such a revision of Senate rules would be a step preliminary to bringing Congress back to finish its program.

War Department Hard Hit.

How the War Department can continue with its preparedness plans is a problem for which officials generally believe an extra session offers the only practicable solution. There have been rumors in Congress that some special arrangement might be made by Treasury officials to avoid calling Congress together by an emergency allotment of funds to the army establishment under executive authority, but so far as has been revealed nothing of the sort has taken definite form.

For lack of the $62,000,000 to have been provided in the General Deficiency bill departments and bureaus all along the line will suffer. Here, too, however, the War Department will be hardest hit, for it had counted on $38,000,000 from the measure, a large part of it to go to pay debts incurred in purchasing equipment for the National Guard on border duty. The navy's share of the bill was more than $7,000,000, asked for to meet miscellaneous items of expense not covered in the regular naval bill.

Another measure that lost out in the race against time at the end of the session was the $1,348,000 Military Academy bill, carrying the regular allotment for maintaining the West Point establishment during the coming fiscal year. Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee declared tonight that unless Congress were called back the Academy would have to close its doors on July 1.

OFFERS PREMIUM ON BONDS.

Germany to Redeem Coming War Issue at 110 to 120 Per Cent.

AMSTERDAM, March 5, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch says that premium bonds, regarding which there has been considerable controversy in belligerent countries, make their appearance, in a mild form, in the prospectus of the forthcoming German war loan. This loan will be issued in two types: First, the familiar long-term bonds, bearing 5 per cent.; second, 4½ per cent. treasury bills, to which a speculative inducement will be attached in the form of a provision for possible redemption at a small premium by drawings in a few years.

Another new feature of the German loan is the announcement that holders of old loans, wishing to convert these securities into the new loan, must at the same time put in new money equal to at least one-half the amount of their conversions.

The so-called premium bonds are redeemable in groups, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, at 110 per cent. The empire has the right to convert the entire issue in 1927 into 4 per cent. treasury bills, which will be similarly redeemable in groups, at 115 per cent. This second issue will be convertible in 1937 into 3½ per cent. treasury bills, redeemable in groups at 120 per cent.

All bills not redeemed by 1967 must be repaid on that date at 110, 115, or 120 per cent., according to whether the Government exercised its option of conversion in 1927 and 1937.

If we were not proud of this remarkable cigar we would leave the label off. It's on there for your protection.

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No man's choice is too severe, nor too extreme, for us to satisfy, always with the qualification, of course, that Franklin Simon woolens and models are designed to conform to the elevated standards which Hand-Tailoring calls for and which Fifth Avenue demands.

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New silks, silk mixtures, percales and madras weaves—all guaranteed fast colors—Manhattan tailored.

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GERMANS AT VERDUN UNABLE TO ADVANCE

French Troops Hold Recaptured Trenches in Face of Strong Attacks.

GUN FIGHTING CONTINUES

British Make More Progress on the Ancre Front—Repulse Teuton Assault.

PARIS, March 6.—The fighting in the region of Caurières Wood and north of Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, continued last night. The Germans made an attempt to drive the French from the trenches the latter recaptured yesterday. The War Office announced this afternoon that this effort failed.

The text of the statement reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the fighting continued north of Caurières Wood. The Germans attempted to eject us from the new elements of trenches reconquered by us yesterday. All attacks broke down under our fire and counterattacks. Artillery fighting continues in the region north of Douaumont.

Two surprise attacks delivered by us, one south of Lassigny, the other in the sector of Ammertzwiller, (Alsace,) enabled us to take some prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our fire shattered German organizations northwest of Moulin-sous-Touvent and demolished casemates and shelters north of Autreches.

On the right bank of the Meuse violent artillery actions took place along the entire front of Les Chambrettes-Bezonvaux. There was no infantry action. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organizations in the region of Het Sas. A spirited struggle with bombs occurred in the direction of Steenstraete.

LONDON, March 6.—The official report from British Headquarters in France, issued this evening, says:

Last night further progress was made by our troops northwest of Irles and north of Puisieux-au-Mont.

We raided the enemy's trenches east of Bouchavesnes early this morning. Later the enemy was seen massing for a counterattack on the trenches recently captured from him in that area, and was dispersed by our fire.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German lines east of Bouchavesnes, north of Péronne, on the Somme front, were attacked last night by the British, after violent artillery preparation. The attack was repulsed, Army Headquarters announced today. The text of the statement reads:

On the right bank of the Somme the artillery duel increased to great violence toward evening. After drumfire the British attacked again east of Bouchavesnes. The attack was repulsed. A further attack was frustrated by our annihilating fire.

In the other sectors of the front the firing activity was for the most part of a limited nature during the hours that prevailed. Reconnoitring parties which reached the line of French positions in Caurières Wood, opposite the lines gained there by us, brought in fifteen prisoners.

The German headquarters report on the western front yesterday follows:

The weather being bright, lighting activity at many places on the front increased, as compared with the preceding day. North of the Somme the British, after a strong fire, attacked south of St. Pierre Vaast Forest. After a violent struggle one trench section on the road from Bouchavesnes to Moisains (north of Péronne) remained in their hands; otherwise they were repulsed.

On the east bank of the Meuse our troops took French positions on the Caurières Wood about 1,500 meters in breadth and repulsed counterthrusts delivered at night. Also on the southeast edge of the Fosses Forest an important point of terrain was captured from the French. In addition to sanguinary losses, which were recorded by our reconnoitring troops advancing beyond the lines gained, the enemy lost 6 officers and 372 other ranks as prisoners, 16 machine guns, and 25 quick firers.

In the very numerous air engagements yesterday our enemies lost eighteen airplanes, and one was shot down from the ground. Our loss was four airplanes.

GERMANS STILL RETIRING.

Have Abandoned Biez Wood, West of Bapaume, and Other Positions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, March 5, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—A sharp fall of snow during the night whitened all the battlefields again, and the thaw which came with the sun made conditions on the roads bad for the Germans as well as for the British.

To the Germans the bad weather was probably an advantage on a balance with the difficulties it creates, for their main object for the next few weeks is to gain time and retard the British pursuit through the quagmires and broken tracts. The hard frost helped them to move their guns back, but delayed their work behind the lines, owing to the freezing of waterways upon which they depended a great deal for their transport of supplies. Thaws, fogs, and snows are conspirators with them in their policy of retirement from the great salient below Arras. That retirement continues slowly and is spreading north of the ground by Gommecourt, which until two days ago was the limit of the movement. Rossignol (or Nightingale) trench and wood fell into British hands, after some sharp fighting with German outposts, day before yesterday, and British patrols discovered that Biez Wood was abandoned. The Germans are therefore right back on the Essarts-Bucquoy-Loupard Wood line of defense in front of Bapaume.

The next problem in front of the British is to discover whether the Germans intend to defend this line with any great resistance or whether they will pack up their traps there in due time and get further back until they are quite clear of the salient and so shorten their line by something like thirty miles. It is still doubtful whether they will challenge the British with what chess players call the "grand jeu," the really great strategical game, or whether they are merely saving pawns. In my opinion, which counts for nothing, they are about to play the grand jeu and take great risks for great hopes.

Behind Bapaume there is a further indication of what might be called Spring flitting. Fires are burning in villages as though they were setting light to useless stores, and civilians are being sent away from their homes. There seems to be abnormal railway activity on their lines, but these signs are uncertain and may be to hide plans at which the British can only guess, tricks to lure them on incautiously so that the Germans may come back at them with a tiger's spring.

It is clear that the German staff is not revealing anything to their soldiers. I have already said that the men taken north and south of the actual line of retirement know nothing of this and are amazed to hear the news. This is confirmed again this morning north of Arras, where seventy-eight men were captured, and southeast of Arras, where twenty-one were brought back. They found it hard to believe that the line south of them was trumbling away. Not a word has reached them. So it was with the bigger batch of prisoners taken two days ago near Bouchavesnes.

JAPANESE REMAND THAYER FOR TRIAL

Former Utica Man, Accused of Trespassing on Naval Preserve, Let Out on Bail.

TOKIO, March 6.—Ralph Hoyt Thayer, formerly of Utica, N. Y., who was arrested recently on the charge of violating the law for protection of military secrets, has been remanded for trial and released under bond of 600 yen, ($300.) He is charged with having entered without authority the wireless station zone of Yokosuka, an important naval station three miles southwest of Yokohama.

TOKIO, Feb. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The case of Ralph Hoyt Thayer is attracting considerable attention in Japan. He has been imprisoned in the Yokohama jail, daily undergoing a secret examination at the hands of a preliminary Magistrate.

The judicial authorities refuse to make any statement except that Thayer was arrested at Yokosuka three nights after the explosion of the battleship-cruiser Tsukuba at that port, and he was at once taken into custody for entering a fortified zone without authority. Thayer was a teacher of English in St. Paul's Episcopal College at Tokio, an institution conducted by the American Episcopal Mission.

The Episcopal Mission appointed a committee to look after the interests of Thayer, who informed the American Vice Consul at Yokohama that he wished for nothing and was receiving the best treatment from Japanse police. His friends express the opinion that he was interested in the education and conversion of Japanese sailors, and that he visited Yokosuka merely to inquire whether any of his acquaintances had been killed in the explosion.

Naval officers have been quoted as saying that Thayer was not arrested in connection with the Tsukuba explosion as alleged by Japanese newspapers.

R. Schofield and C. Dresser of Kobe, employes there of the American Trading Company, who were arrested for possessing wireless telegraphy installations, have been released. The authorities found they were merely engaged in innocent experiments.

POTATOES SCARCE IN PARIS.

Society Women Issue Appeal to Till Parks and Gardens.

PARIS, March 6.—The potato, like sugar, butter, and other things, is becoming increasingly scarce here. In fact, at Le Shalle's great Central Market today no old potatoes were to be had. New potatoes from Algeria were to be found at some groceries. They brought 15 cents a pound.

Senator Edouard Herriot, Minister of National Subsistence and Labor, succeeded recently in unearthing a large quantity of butter in the provinces and sending it to Paris when the supply failed. He is taking energetic measures likewise to remedy the shortage of potatoes.

A group of society women, headed by the Duchesses d'Uzes, de Noailles, and de Luynes, Countess de Galard, and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, has sent to all women who own parks or gardens in France an appeal which concludes:

"Do not let a spot of ground be unused. Let us cultivate all our pleasure grounds so that they can become of more serious use. Perhaps we shall provoke some smiles when the flowers in the gardens or the grass on the lawns is seen to be replaced by potatoes and cauliflower. Do not mind that."

MAY AID JEWISH REFUGEES.

Americans Again Permitted to Remit to Lands Under German Sway.

Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee on Jewish War Relief, made this announcement yesterday:

"The Joint Distribution Committee has succeeded in making new arrangements whereby it is again possible to forward individual remittances from relatives and friends in this country to persons in the territory occupied by Germany and her allies. The countries affected by this new arrangement are Austria, Poland under German dominion, Rumania under German dominion, and Palestine."

Mr. Lucas, who returned from Washington yesterday, said that the State Department had just received a belated cable dispatch, dated Feb. 20, from Ambassador Elkus, saying that the thousand or more American refugees who had been reported awaiting the arrival of the cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar at Beirut had been warned by him in time that the American vessels were held at Alexandria, and had not gone to Beirut.

RAIDS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Report Repulse of Night Attack Near Brzezany, Galicia.

PETROGRAD, March 6, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Today's report from the War Office says:

On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts scouting reconnoissances and exchanges of fire are proceeding.

On Sunday one of our airships, notwithstanding German battleplane attacks, flew over Baranovichi, dropping bombs. In the neighborhood of the Volchek station on the Sarny-Kovel way a German airplane, brought down by a Russian aviator, caught fire. The aviators were captured.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of a night attack by the Russians on the Austro-German lines south of Brzezany, in Galicia, is announced in today's Army Headquarters report. The statement reads:

Eastern front—Front of Prince Leopold: A Russian night attack against our positions south of Brzezany failed.

Front of Archduke Joseph: East of Saecpen, in the Kelemen Mountains, in the southern part of the wooded Carpathians, several Russian companies which attacked out positions after a lively fire were repulsed.

BRITISH POISON PLOT TRIAL.

Prisoners Accused of Conspiring to Murder Lloyd George Face Court.

LONDON, March 6.—The trial of the four persons charged with conspiring to murder Premier David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, labor member of the War Council, began today at the Old Bailey before Justice Low.

The defendants, who were held for trial after a hearing at Derby last month as a result of the exposure of the poison conspiracy in which they were alleged to be engaged, are Mrs. Alice Wheeldon and her two daughters, Miss Ann Wheeldon and Mrs. Alfred George Mason, and Mrs. Mason's husband.

The case was prosecuted by Attorney General Frederick E. Smith, with whom were associated Hugo Young and A. H. Bodkin. The defendants were represented by S. H. Riza.

MESSAGE TO AMERICA BY KING NICHOLAS

Montenegrin Monarch Sends Heartfelt Greetings Through The New York Times.

LAUDS PRESIDENT'S STAND

And Pleads for "Big, Strong Brother's" Support and Comfort for His Hapless Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, descendant of the ancient dynasty of Peterovitch of Niegoss, which for centuries victoriously resisted Turkish invasion, received today Eugene Boggiano, on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in his villa at Neuilly, in the outskirts of Paris, where the King is residing with his daughter, Princess Xenia, and his Court. His Majesty sent the following message to the American people:

"At the moment when the great struggle against the common enemy is about to result in all its fury, it is a great pleasure for me to send through THE NEW YORK TIMES my heartfelt greetings to the great nation of the United States and to recall to this generous people the sufferings which my small nation is bearing in silence, my personal grief at my inability to relieve them from a distance, and the ardent faith I preserve, despite all, in the speedy resurrection of my country and its reconstitution into an independent free State.

"To preserve this freedom and independence, which my ancestors defended for five centuries, I have devoted joyfully all my strength and efforts and the last years of my old age. I have confidence that God will not allow victory to desert us to crown the diabolic work of our powerful enemies. I cannot say how greatly my hope and faith in the final triumph of justice revived the day when the President of the greatest republic of the world declared by a message to heralds the necessity of a new juridical organization of the nations, guaranteeing them peace and the right of existence for all time.

"The great allied powers, in reply to President Wilson, did not forget their solemn promise to my beloved people of Montenegro, which was always first to give the signal of attack against every enemy, yesterday as today. Let me hope in this hour which is so painful to me that your great nation, which loves liberty and independence as much as mine, will always lend my people its all-powerful support, sympathy, solidarity, and comfort, like a big, strong brother toward a younger and weaker one.

"Against the horrible iniquity of this war, to quote an expression of your great Roosevelt, the American Nation from the beginning has risen with all the fervor of which its heroic soul and generous heart are capable, but since the message of President Wilson to the Senate on the historic day of Jan. 22 the entire nation has become our ally—the greatest ally of our holy cause of human liberty.

"As chief of the smallest of its new European allies, as sovereign of the nation which has been the most oppressed and ill-treated by the barbaric injustice of the enemy, I am happy to express herewith my ardent sympathy and certitude of the triumph of immortal justice to the great nation of George Washington."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC UPHELD.

May Retain New York Steamship Line if It Corrects Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision handed down today, indicated that the Southern Pacific Company may retain possession of its steamship lines between New York and New Orleans and New York and Galveston if the company correct within sixty days certain objectionable practices at present in force.

Under the Panama Canal law the railroad company would have to dispose of its steamers unless the commission found that railroad ownership did not tend to reduce competition by water and that such ownership was in public interest.

The commission's decision today finds that the railroad's control of the steamship lines does not tend to reduce competition in this instance, but that there is on the contrary active competition for the intercontinental freight between the steamship lines and the railroad lines of the Southern Pacific.

"The correction of objectionable practices," the decision says, "would leave no basis of record to justify the withholding of the requisite finding under the act, that the existing service of these steamship lines between New York and New Orleans and New York and Galveston is in the interest of the public and of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people.

"The case will be held open for sixty days, during which time the petitioner will have an opportunity to readjust the practices in question so as to bring the service into full conformity with the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, as amended. At the expiration of that time the commission will determine what final action should be taken."

The chief practice referred to as objectionable is the method of billing from New York to Galveston and rebilling at Galveston to points West.

The commission found that no competition existed in the case of lines operating between New Orleans and Havana.

18 ALLIED AIRPLANES DOWNED, SAYS BERLIN

British Machines Raid Brebach While French Attack Freibourg and Varesnes.

BERLIN, Monday, March 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, March 6.)—Eighteen hostile airplanes were shot down by the Germans on Sunday, says an Overseas News Agency review of recent operations, issued today. Twelve of these machines were accounted for north of the Somme and in the Arras region, and the others at isolated points.

On the Russian front a successful German airplane raid on the railroad station at Molodechno, southeast of Vilna, is reported, while in Macedonia a German air squadron attacked ammunition sheds north of Saloniki. The agency report says several fires and explosions were observed.

An Entente attack on a German aviation base in this region, delivered by twelve airplanes, is declared to have been unsuccessful.

LONDON, March 6.—"Naval airplanes dropped many heavy bombs on blast furnaces at Brebach, (in the Saarbrücken district of Rhenish Prussia,) on Sunday," says an official statement issued today. "All the airplanes returned safely."

PARIS, March 6.—The War Office issued the following statement today under the heading of "Aviation":

"It is confirmed that one of our pilots brought down a German aviator on March 4 in the region of Ornes.

"A group of British naval aviators bombarded railroad stations at Brebach, southeast of Saarbrücken, and Stavold, southwest of Saarbrücken. Forty bombs were dropped, most of them hitting their mark.

"On the night of March 4-5 one of our machines dropped projectiles on the railroad station and military establishments at Freibourg-im-Breisgau, another upon the factories at Kehl, near Strasbourg.

"On the night of March 5-6 one of our squadrons dropped 3,180 kilos of projectiles on the aviation field at Varesnes on the Oise, doing important damage to the hangars."

SAYS WE ARE BRITAIN'S ALLY.

Vossische Zeitung Cites Roland G. Usher's Book as Proof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London.)—To prove that the United States has an alliance with England of some years' standing the Vossische Zeitung today quotes as follows from Roland G. Usher's book, published in March, 1915, by the Century Company:

"The true policy of the United States would then without question lie in a firm alliance with the sea power, which in its own interest would fight our defensive battles and in exchange for our economic assistance further our legitimate ambition in South America and the Far East. Such an understanding the United States already possesses with England, and by virtue of it we are supreme in the western hemisphere, owners of the Panama Canal, possessors of the Philippines, and exert great influence in Latin-American affairs."

The Vossiche Zeitung merely remarks that in the preface to his book Professor Usher emphasizes his strict impartiality, and it urges that his work must be regarded as a historic representation of the political situation of the present war, which thus admits an Anglo-American alliance.

Only yesterday the Lokal-Anzeiger said that President Wilson was one of the first men who correctly judged the fact of the intensified U-boat war, and did everything to spare England this "fatal ordeal," and added that "knowing he can no longer prevent it, he prepares to plunge his county into the awful war." The paper adds:

"Is the game worth the candle? Our U-boats will prove that there is no longer any English fleet to support American interests, if necessary."

BRITISH SHIP ESCAPES FROM U-BOAT ATTACK

The Foyle Damaged in Two-Hour Battle with a Submarine in the English Channel.

BOSTON, March 6.—A running fight in the English Channel on Jan. 31 between a German submarine and the British steamer Foyle in which 50 shots were exchanged, two of which struck the steamer, was described by Captain James Evans upon the arrival of the Foyle here today from Liverpool. The engagement took place while the Foyle was on a voyage from Liverpool, where she had discharged a cargo from Portland, Me.

Captain Evans said the vessel was just turning into the channel when she sighted a ship afire a couple of miles ahead. Upon hearing shots fired at the burning vessel, Captain Evans changed the Foyle's course and increased her speed. The submarine sighted her, however, and began firing at long range.

One shot from the submarine tore a hole through the upper deck of the Foyle and another struck on the port side, grazing the bridge and scattering fragments at the captain's feet. The Foyle, which carries a 4.7 gun mounted aft, returned the fire and the chase continued for more than two hours. The submarine finally abandoned it and submerged, but the crew of the Foyle was unable to determine whether any of their shots took effect.

The Foyle put into London for repairs before proceeding to this port with a light general cargo.

WILL PROTECT NURSES.

Germany Gives Written Assurances to American Hospital Units.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Dr. Edward E. Nippert of Cincinnati and Vera Hagner and Julia Hoffman, nurses from the German Hospital of New York, will continue their work at the hospital for German reservists in West Prussia under the direction of the New York Committee.

The German Government has expressed appreciation of the work of various American units and, furthermore, has expressed the wish that they should continue their valuable service.

GERMAN AND HINDU HELD HERE IN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

submitted at once to Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox, who drew up a complaint, which he had Detective Barnitz sign, formally accusing the prisoners of having begun a military enterprise in the United States against Great Britain.

The filing of this complaint with United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock, made public for the first time the seriousness of the offense with which the men are charged. Commissioner Hitchcock considered the case so serious that he fixed bail for each man in the sum of $25,000, which the prisoners, after a plea that they were unable to retain counsel, promptly furnished. In a safety box in a downtown bank, held in the name of Chakraberty, the police found cash and securities to the value of $30,000.

The complaint states that the prisoners, together with other unnamed persons, plotted in New York to start insurrections and rebellions in India to suppress which it would be necessary for Great Britain to employ great bodies of troops, which in the event India remained at peace, would be used against Germany on the battlefields of Europe, and that with this object in view the conspirators purchased a house in New York "for use as a headquarters for the fomentation and carrying out of the plans and purposes" of the conspiracy and that to further effect their object they sent from New York a certain Chinaman named Chin whose instructions were to import the arms and ammunition necessary to the success of the proposed uprising.

The men were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton late yesterday afternoon. They came into the court room flanked by Secret Service agents, and both had the appearance of men suffering from fright. The German towered at least two feet above the little Hindu.

Held in $25,000 Bail.

Commissioner Hitchcock briefly outlined to them their rights under the law and asked them if they were able to employ counsel. Both said they were not in a position to get counsel, whereupon the Commissioner appointed Ex-Assistant United States Attorney Charles H. Griffith to look after their interests.

When Commissioner Hitchcock asked the men if they desired an immediate hearing both answered that they did, whereupon the Commissioner, ignoring the request, set the formal hearing on the complaint for next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"Have you anything to say, Mr. Knox?" Commissioner Hitchcock said turning to the Assistant United States Attorney.

"Yes Sir. I would ask that bail be fixed at $25,000 for each man," Mr. Knox replied.

"I do not consider that excessive in such a case as this," said the Commissioner.

After the hearing the prisoners remained in the court room for nearly two hours while bail was sought. In that interval Dr. Se Kunna made a brief statement to the newspapermen present.

"I have done nothing unneutral," he said, "any my only activities have been to have certain pamphlets printed telling the truth about the war as carried on by Great Britain. And I am worried about the boy."

"What boy," he was asked.

"The boy Chandra," he replied, patting the Hindu on the back.

The Hindu made no statement.

Met in American University.

The Chinaman, named in the complaint as one Chin, is said to have been a student at an American university, at which institution Chakraberty is understood to have made his acquaintance. No information concerning the Chinaman was given out yesterday except that he is "an unusually bright Oriental."

As for the Hindu Jodh Singh, who, according to Chakraberty, is now in Berlin, there is reason to believe that he is a Hindu who before the war lived for a time in Chicago, where he was known as Prince Sada. While in Chicago the "Prince" was much in the company with certain German agents, one of whom is reported to have been recently captured in Calcutta by the British authorities.

The name of this German is said to have been Bohm, and his capture in Calcutta followed the capture in the Bay of Bengal of a schooner on board of which the British found a score of Indian plotters, all believed to have been identified with conspiracies hatched in the United States. At least a dozen of these plotters are said to have been executed for their part in the plan. The expedition of which these men were a part was fitted out at Manila, and the ship, a sailer, on which they set out for India, was called the Harry S. Whether or not this expedition was a part of the conspiracy of which Chakraberty and Se Kunna are among the alleged principals was not learned last night.

A high Federal official was asked late last night if any more arrests were to be made in the near future.

"Probably, but not tonight," he replied.

The same official said that important documents bearing on the case were in possession of the Government in Washington. These papers and documents, it is said, will be brought to New York by a special messenger today.

KNEW ACCUSED AT COLUMBIA.

Chakraberty and Se Kunna Were Active in the Cosmopolitan Club.

Dr. Chandra Chakraberty and Dr. Ernest Se Kunna formerly were members of the Cosmopolitan Club of Columbia University, a student organization since reorganized, and took an active part in its proceedings, according to Thomas Hughes of 976 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, its former Secretary. They generally attended its sessions together and invariably attracted attention. Dr. Chakraberty always wore a cutaway coat when addressing the club. His shrill tones contrasted sharply with the voice of Dr. Se Kunna.

"Both were members of the club when I became its Secretary three years ago," said Mr Hughes, last night, "and it was rather amusing to see them together. They took a prominent part in discussions. Practically all the students knew them, and they were considered rather odd. Both called themselves 'Dr.,' but I do not remember having heard where they got their degrees. My impression was that Dr. Chakraberty had received his at the university."

Another former member of the club who knew Dr. Chakraberty and Dr. Se Kunna is now a pathological chemist at St. Luke's Hospital.

"I knew them well, and gained the impression that both were anxious to get rich quickly," this man said. "I understood they both made a comfortable living by marketing a patent medicine. I do not know where they got their titles. Although Dr. Se Kunna introduced himself as a chemist, he seemed to know very little about chemistry."

FRITZ KOLB'S ASSOCIATE CONFESSES BOMB PLOTS

Schwartz Says They Planned to Blow up Black Tom Again, as Well as Ships and Lighters.

Evidence that Fritz Kolb, the German who was arrested on Monday in Hoboken, was engaged in plots to destroy munition plants and ships was obtained when Hans Schwartz, a young German, said to be an accomplice of Kolb, was arrested in a room at 113 Hudson Street, Hoboken, early yesterday morning. According to the police and Secret Service men, Schwartz signed a long confession in which he said, among other things, that a plan had been devised by Kolb and himself to repeat the Black Tom munitions explosion on March 5.

Much of the information he gave was withheld, but it was said he admitted that a defect in the fuses of the bombs was all that prevented the plans from being carried out. It was understood that the bombs found in Kolb's room in the Commercial Hotel, Hoboken, when the police raided it on Monday, were the ones which they had intended to use.

Several freight cars filled with ammunition, seven lighters lying at the Hoboken piers, some loaded and other partly loaded with munitions for delivery to freight steamers and a French and an English ship, had been picked out also for destruction according to the confession. The police say Schwartz denied that he had had any part in the earlier explosion at Black Tom or in the one in the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant at Kingsland, N. J.

Kolb was identified at Hoboken Police Headquarters early in the afternoon by Thomas Steele, a negro, as one of the employes in the machine shop at the Canadian Car and Foundry works at the time of the explosion there on Jan. 11. Steele offered his services to the police after recognizing a picture of Kolb in a newspaper.

"There were twenty-eight of us employed in the machine shop in the company's plant at Kingsland, the shop where the first explosion occurred," Steele told the police. "One of the men, who had been there but a short time, said that he was a reservist from Austria. He was very clever with tools. The only man missing after the explosion was the Austrian. He never came back for his wages."

The photographs of other men who had worked in the machine shop at Kingsland were obtained, and Steele identified them without trouble. The police have sent for several of these men, and they will be asked to see if they can identify Kolb. Later in the afternoon Chief of Police O'Brien, Police Commissioner Tenney, and Detective Woods of Edgewater, N. J., identified Kolb as a man they had been watching in Edgewater about five weeks ago. They said he was seen on several occasions loitering about the ammunition plants and the Post Office.

Kolb refused to make further statements after Schwartz confessed, but sat sullenly in his cell. He has denied that he had any part in the Kingsland explosion, and in this he has been backed up by Theodore Kempner, a saloon keeper of Newark, for whom he was reported to have worked as a bartender. Kempner told the police that Kolb was in Newark at the time of the explosion.

The Chicago police asked Chief Hayes of Hoboken yesterday to determine whether either Kolb or Schwartz might be Jean Cronés, the man wanted for poisoning many persons at a dinner in Chicago last year. Chief Hayes sent word that neither prisoner was the man wanted.

Tried to Join the Mexicans.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Inquiry here today concerning Fritz Kolb revealed that a man of that name arrived in Vera Cruz in 1914, when the Constitutionalist Army, headed by General Carranza, made its headquarters there. According to General Juan Merigo, who commanded an artillery corps of the Constitutionalist Army, Kolb bore a passport signed by Count von Bernstorff. He said he was a German reservist and had recently been in South America.

General Merigo says the man claimed to be a machine gun operator and tried to join his corps, but permission for him to do so was refused. Later the man came to Mexico City and tried again to join the army, but without success. General Merigo says he believes Kolb then went north, probably to the Tampico oil fields.

PRISON FOR TWO SUSPECTS.

Men Caught Climbing Standard Oil Co.'s Fence Get Six Months Each.

Two young men carrying I. W. W. literature were arrested yesterday at Bayonne just after they had climbed a fence on the property of the Standard Oil Company. During the international crisis the guards at the plant have been increased, and one of these saw the pair getting over the fence and arrested them on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoners said they were Alfred Martin and George Olich of 119 Charlton Street, New York City.

When taken before him, City Recorder William J. Cain questioned them closely. They said they had come to Bayonne to try and ship on a Standard Oil steamer and denied any other intent in visiting the company's plant. Recorder Cain sentenced each to six months in the county jail.

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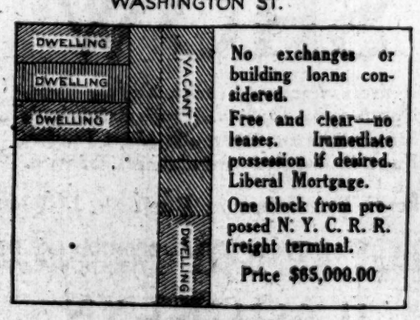

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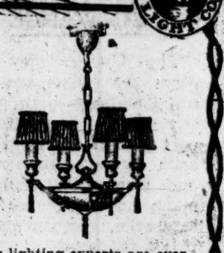

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Tells the Secretary Workers Can Be Counted Upon to Do Their Share.

TRADING CRAFT MUST WAIT

All Plants to Devote Energies to Completion of Great Naval Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson and Secretary Daniels today began their campaign for the speeding up of warship construction. Armed with the authority given by Congress in the newly enacted naval appropriation law the Administration will utilize to the fullest extent necessary the private and Government shipbuilding facilities of the nation, and, if necessary, will commandeer every plant needed to complete its naval preparedness plans quickly.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as finally approved, carries specific appropriations amounting to $517,389,447.08, the largest sum devoted in any single year to the naval establishment, and every penny of it has been made immediately available. How to spend this money wisely and expeditiously is the hardest problem, it was admitted today, that the Navy Department has ever been called upon to solve, in view of the limited shipbuilding facilities of the country, and the conditions now existing in the labor and material markets.

Secretary Daniels this morning conferred with the leading shipbuilding companies, whose representatives he had called to Washington, to obtain from them information on which to base an immediate survey of the situation. He explained what was wanted, and asked what they could do toward aiding the Government. They will have another conference with him tomorrow morning.

After conferring with the shipbuilders Mr. Daniels referred them to Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and to Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, from whom they learned in greater detail the needs of the navy.

Receives Visit From President.

Secretary Daniels this afternoon had a visit from President Wilson, who called for a consultation over several pressing programs, one of which was the arming of American merchant ships and another the speeding up of naval construction.

Following the departure of the President further conferences were held by Secretary Daniels with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who is also a member of the advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Assurances were given by Mr. Gompers that American labor could be counted upon to do its full share.

Secretary Daniels in his interview with the shipbuilders made plain to them that the Government expected their co-operation, and was counting upon it to the fullest possible extent, but that if such co-operation could not be obtained the Government would not, in this emergency, hesitate to commandeer shipyards. He almost took the breath away from some of his hearers when he told them the Government was now desirous of having some of the new submarines built within nine months. The best building time that had been offered previously was eighteen months. Mr. Daniels also indicated that the Government was anxious to have destroyers built within a year, instead of two years, the best time previously offered.

"I am consulting," said Mr. Daniels tonight, "with private shipbuilders, whose plants have the largest capacity, with reference to contracts for dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, scout cruisers, submarines, and other ships appropriated for in the bill. Some of them have already indicated that they will be ready to meet the department in any way to expedite the building program. It is believed that all of them will do so.

"The Navy bill provides the initial appropriations for the following vessels of the three-year program adopted by the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which authorized the construction of 156 vessels of different types: 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, 18 submarines, 1 destroyer tender, and 1 submarine tender.

Big Program to be Pushed Through.

"Of the three-year program, therefore, the money has been provided in this bill and in the former bill to commence the construction of the following vessels: Seven battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 scout cruisers, 35 destroyers, 48 submarines, 1 destroyer tender, 1 submarine tender, 1 hospital ship, 1 fuel ship, 1 ammunition ship, 1 gunboat, leaving to be first appropriated for next year the balance of the three-year program, consisting of 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, 19 submarines, 2 fuel ships, 1 repair ship, 1 transport, 1 destroyer tender, 1 ammunition ship, and 1 gunboat.

"The outstanding features of the bill are, first, the $115,000,000 appropriation for speeding up the construction of ships already authorized and authorized in the bill just approved, and the purchase or construction of aircraft, additional destroyers, submarine chasers, motor boats, and other small craft, which will be essential in an emergency, and which can be constructed in a comparatively short time. A further emergency appropriation of $18,000,000 is provided specifically for the construction of twenty coast submarines in addition to the eighteen submarines for which money is provided in the bill of the three-year program, making thirty-eight submarines specifically appropriated for in this bill.

"The necessity to secure quick construction may require the delay of merchant craft. In an emergency like the present, the needs of the Government are paramount, and all Government yards and those private yards constructing naval vessels must have the first call upon skilled labor and material to construct the naval craft authorized as speedily as possible.

"National preparedness will lay a heavy contribution upon the country, but there will be a ready response, I feel sure, and at profits no larger than those paid in foreign countries, which have had to make like demands upon builders and contractors. We need not fear the generous appropriations of Congress will be followed by excessive prices either for labor or material."

SUES MAID FOR ACCOUNTING

Mrs. Burnett Says Servant Demands $12,228 for Loans and Wages.

Mrs. Agnes S. Taller Burnett, widow of General Henry L. Burnett, at one time United States Attorney in this city, who died in January, 1916, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Julia Mulligan King of 310 East Fifty-eighth Street, formerly employed as a servant by Mrs. Burnett, for an accounting of all the sums paid her for wages and for loans.

In her complaint filed yesterday Mrs. Burnett sets forth that for ten years she borrowed money from Mrs. King, who, though employed as a servant, had amassed considerable means, and gave her promissory notes for the loans and for the servant's wages. Mrs. Burnett said she was forced to sue for an accounting because her former servant had threatened to bring action against her for a note for $12,228 which she made on Jan. 8, 1914, and which fell due on Jan. 8 of this year.

Mrs. King, she adds, was in her employ between 1902 and 1912, and received $30 a month from General Burnett. The plaintiff asserts that she was to pay the servant $20 a month in addition. According to the complaint, when Mrs. King left Mrs. Burnett's employ she induced the plaintiff to give her a note for the sum the servant alleged was due, which Mrs. Burnett said she believed included an illegal rate of interest.

The plaintiff alleged that she was induced to execute the present note for $12,228 on the defendant's representations that she would not compel her to make payment so long as the plaintiff's mother, Mrs. Taller, was alive, and she is still alive. Mrs. Burnett alleged that she was an invalid during the period when the defendant was in her employ, and was not able to make a careful examination of the amounts the defendant alleged were due. The plaintiff said she made payments to the servant in the last five years, but kept no account of them.

Drake Sale Yields $4,575 to Date.

Old American, Stiegel, and Dutch glass was sold at the second afternoon of the Alexander W. Drake sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday, the returns for the day, $1,927, bringing the total to date to $4,575. Two Stiegel glass salt cellars, Venetian diamond pattern, one blue and one green, went to A. J. Hill for $40. A Stiegel glass carafe of a brilliant violet shade went to A. P. L. Dull for $30, and Rudert, agent, paid $35 for a pair of very rare royal blue carafes. Mrs. E. C. Nelson bought a large decorative Spanish bottle of tear bottle shape, beautiful in color and texture, for $20, and a Scotch glass vase, with five applied seals of glass, went to Dull for $25.

WARM GREETING FOR THE 12TH AND 69TH

Cheers of the Waiting Crowds Atone for Chilling Winds of the North.

BOTH ARRIVE HOURS LATE

Bronzed on the Border, Soldiers March Briskly Before Governor, and Applauding Thousands.

The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, last complete units of New York's National Guard to leave the Mexican border, reached home yesterday afternoon. With faces bronzed after eight months' service and their uniforms the color of Texas dust they paraded, one regiment up and the other down Fifth Avenue, with shoulders erect and with the stride of athletes. A crowd of cheering spectators lined the sidewalks eight deep on both sides of the avenue and filled the windows of hotels, clubs and stores.

The Twelfth was the first to reach Jersey City, arriving on the Pennsylvania at noon. Wives, mothers, sisters, and young women who were neither waited for hours at the station in Jersey City and Communipaw for the trains to arrive from Washington, where the men had marched in the inauguration parade on Monday. It had been expected that the first sections would arrive as early as 6 A. M., but traffic conditions due to inauguration crowds delayed their arrival several hours. The delay, however, did not decrease the enthusiasm of those who waited, and to the accompaniment of hearty cheers the men finally stepped from their trains. For a while the arduous task of unloading horses, machine guns and heavy equipment was ignored while hundreds of individual reunions were in progress.

Welcomed at the Ferry.

Both regiments came across on ferries to West Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, the Twelfth arriving about 3 P. M. and the Sixty-ninth at 4:30. Here they received another rousing welcome. They were met by their depot battalions and Spanish war veterans. The Sixty-ninth was met and escorted by the Seventh Regiment, as a return compliment to the Sixty-ninth, which escorted the Seventh when the latter left the border. There were brass bands galore, including the Subway Band of the Interborough, which met the Twelfth to welcome home a large number of Interborough employes in that regiment.

The Twelfth, led by Lieut. Col. Foster and preceded by mounted policemen, marched east on Twenty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Broadway and to the armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. A detachment of cavalry from Squadron A, which went to Washington as Governor Whitman's escort at the inauguration, paraded with it, as did a detachment of the Defendam Society of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. Governor Whitman reviewed the parade of the Twelfth from a stand erected outside of the Union League Club, together with Major Gen. O'Ryan, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and others.

The machine gun companies and ammunition motor cars attracted special interest along the entire line of march. Some of the men brought along the unloved, but harmless, horned toad. A goat, the source of income of many natives of Northern Mexico, paraded the entire course with the Twelfth.

The Sixty-ninth returned in command of Colonel William N. Haskell. It received its first ovation from school children waving tiny American flags on the steps of the Catholic School of Guardian Angels, on West Twenty-third Street. The Sixty-ninth marched up Tenth Avenue, convoyed by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who were led by Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling and by their Spanish war veterans. To the tune of "The Rocky Road to Dublin" the "Fighting Irish Regiment" marched up Tenth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. There it crossed to Fifth Avenue and down to Twenty-sixth Street and through it to its armory at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Reviewed by Cardinal Farley.

Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Lavelle, and other prominent Catholic clergy reviewed the men from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The regiment had been delayed to such an extent that it did not reach this point until nearly 6 o'clock, and the men, accustomed to a temperature seldom under 90 degrees, marched briskly in the biting wind of the evening. The crowd that cheered them had waited for several hours, and it was so great that it nearly blocked the sidewalks. Governor Whitman and his staff reviewed the Sixty-ninth from another temporary stand erected in front of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. With him were George W. Wickersham, S. W. Fairchild, Commander Robert P. Forshew of the New York Naval Militia, and other prominent men.

In their armories both returning regiments held receptions for members of their families and friends, after the parades were over. Governor Whitman spoke briefly at the receptions, and refreshments were served. Some of the soldiers complained that "you've got a rotten climate up North here," but they all agreed on one thing—that they were mighty glad to be home. Lieut. Col. Foster said that not a single man became ill during the trip home. A number of the men were taken ill on their trip to the border. This difference the officers cited as one evidence of the fine trim in which the men returned after their field experiences.

Though they had just returned, many of the men of both regiments received assurance from their employers last night that their places would be open for them today or whenever they could return to work. Special efforts are being made by A. S. Morrison, Acting Chief of the Federal Bureau of Employment, and by many individual officers of the regiments, to find places for those who find themselves out of employment.

The return of these regiments leaves only 235 New York Guardsmen who have not yet returned from the border. They are the 175 men of the Division Field Train, which is now hiking to San Antonio, from which point it will start by rail for New York, and the Fourth Ambulance Company, now on its way North. The men will not be mustered out for a week or ten days, but will be allowed to go to their homes meanwhile and report daily at the armories.

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BEWARE CHEAP PATTIES.

Waitresses Tell Legislators It's Safer to Stick to Roast Beef.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Waitresses who came to this city to urge the passage of the Graves-Marsh bill providing that no woman shall work more than six days or fifty-four hours a week in any restaurant, declared at the joint hearing before the Committee on Labor and Industries today, that there was much uncleanliness in the kitchens of some of the restaurants in the State. They referred, they said, to "swell tea rooms," lunch rooms operated by big companies, and to cheap bakery restaurants.

"It's the uptown and cheaper places in the apartment house district and on the east side I'm talking against," said Belle Bonner of New York City, who has been a waitress for thirteen years.

Another waitress, Sarah Greene, corroborated what Miss Bonner said, and added:

"If you knew how some of the kitchens are run, you wouldn't ever eat pattles or croquettes, you would stick to roast beef and beefsteak."

James Churchill of "Churchill's," Adolph Susscin of Terrace Garden, James Thompson of Rector's, Patrick V. Kyne of Murray's, Richard Sauce of the New Amsterdam, John McGlynn, President of the State Hotel Men's Association, and Charles J. Campbell, counsel for the association, appeared against the measure, chiefly because under its terms they would not be able to employ cleaners before 6 o'clock in the morning nor telephone girls after 10 o'clock at night.

"If this measure goes through," said Mr. Churchill, "we'll have to discharge ten or fifteen women, most of them widows, from our pantry. They come to work at 3 o'clock in the morning to clean out the place. Why, this bill will throw a thousand women out of employment in New York City."

When reported out, the Graves-Marsh bill will be amended probably to meet Mr. Churchill's objections by being made to apply only to waitresses.

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Announce Their Opening Display of Authentic Fashions in Springtime Apparel at

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GOWNS, FROCKS AND DRESSES
KNITTED JACKETS, BLOUSES AND HATS

ALL POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

President Said to Have Decided to Extend the Rules Throughout, Beginning on April 1.

BURLESON GIVES WARNING

Incoming Appointees to Stand Examinations—Means a Blow to Political Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Members of the House said today that Postmaster General Burleson had told them recently that the President had decided to put all first, second, and third class Postmasters under the civil service by executive order to become effective on April 1. The fourth class Postmasters were put under civil service by President Taft, so that if this decision stands all Postmasters hereafter will be appointed after competitive examinations instead of by political preferment.

The change will be almost revolutionary in its effect upon local political machines throughout the country. And as explained by the Postmaster General, the effect will be felt speedily, for the President's plan is not to include present incumbents, but to have examinations for each office as the terms of incumbents expire. Congressmen said they doubted if a tenth of the Postmasters could pass the civil service examinations, and that the effect of the order would be an immediate downfall of political fences throughout the country.

Congressmen discussing the matter today were plainly disturbed at the effect of the coming order on their political supporters. The Postmasters heretofore have been regarded as the local political leaders of the party in power, or at least as the local workers. In a particular sense they were supposed to be workers for the Congressman that procured their appointments. In Congressional minds, that is where the shoe pinches.

Mr. Burleson was described as being prepared for clamorous expressions of disapproval. He pointed out to alarmed Congressmen that in the end the change would work to their advantage, because they would thereafter be saved the embarrassment and labor of having to choose Postmasters from among their active constituents. Many Congressmen have said that the distribution of patronage was their hardest task. Some have settled rivalries by the flip of a coin.

As Mr. Burleson outlined the plan, it was intended for the efficiency of the service and to remove it from political influences. Congressmen got the impression that he wanted not only to improve the method of selecting Postmasters but to improve the system of supervising them. To this end he is contemplating making the principal Postmaster in each locality, perhaps one in each county, supervisor of the administration of all the offices within his jurisdiction.

KAISER'S PICTURE HISSED.

Burr McIntosh Suggests "Vigilantes of America" to Crush Sedition.

The "Vigilantes of America," to be composed of a hundred million Americans, with the purpose of stamping out treason and sedition, was suggested to 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last night by Burr McIntosh, who lectured on "America for Americans." Part of the proceeds were for the United States Boy Scouts.

"I propose that we take stern measures with all anarchists and those who talk against our country and our Government," he said. "If they are American citizens they should go to jail for the first offense. They should be sent to the electric chair for the second. If they are citizens of a foreign country they should be deported, and if they return they should be shot."

When Mr. McIntosh showed a picture of the American and Japanese flags intertwined and suggested that the two countries "affiliate" there was much applause, as there had been hisses and hoots a few minutes before when a picture of the Kaiser trying to lure the Japanese into an alliance against the United States had been shown.

There was a wild outcry of disapproval when he gave a list of the members of the House of Representatives who had voted against the Armed Neutrality bill and when he showed pictures of the Senators who led the filibuster.

Southern Railway Shows Increase.

Gross earnings of the Southern Railway in January were $6,764,000, an increase of $1,083,000. Operating expenses, taxes, and uncollectible railway revenue totaled $4,740,000, an increase of $808,000. For the seven months' period gross earnings were $46,807,000, an increase of $6,043,000, or 14.8 per cent., while operating costs were $32,019,000, an increase of $3,497,000, or 12.2 per cent.

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Concerning Mr. Skinner and His Clothes

"There are hundreds of Skinners in this audience" flashes across the screen as the picture-story of "Skinner's Dress Suit" begins to unwind.

Have you seen it? Have you read the story? Remember how everyone noticed Skinner once he began to dress up?

Skinner's clothes proved a good investment.

Our Spring Suits for Men, $24.75

will do all that Skinner's clothes did—because they are right in every way.

You will find any number of models—tailored with care, of dependable, timely fabrics, by men who know how to design and put together clothes that bring out the quality in a man—

And—before they leave, they must fit perfectly.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.69

They wear well and launder well — are cut along comfortable lines—well tailored and well finished. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes. Best of all, shirts of equal quality would cost about $4.00 elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Low Priced Shoes, with Style, $4.96

Made of Cordo-calf, and remarkably inexpensive. Finished in a rich dark brown shade closely resembling cordovan but far more comfortable. They are made on smart looking lasts, of the kind you expect in higher priced shoes only.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Some Good Books for Business Book-worms

Hundreds of business men interested in all kinds of business endeavors are finding a short cut to profitable results.

They find the printed experiences of others a great saving in time and money.

They get good working material from these modern business books.

You, too, will profit by browsing around in the department.

And—as a diversion—"Skinner's Dress Suit," by Henry Irving Dodge, 89c.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

When You Shop For Someone Else

If you intend to buy a present for the folks at home or are carrying out a commission from someone who can't get down to the store—and are a bit puzzled about what to buy or how much to pay—call at the Personal Shopping Service. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise, and the ways of people, will accompany you about and assist you in making your selection.

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Imported Novelty Dress Cottons and Linens

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Imported fabrics for Sport Skirts; Voiles in upwards of 35 plain shades; Batiste and Voiles from England.

David and John Anderson's Scotch Ginghams in unusually large assortments.

Imported Dress and Suiting Linens, white and colored, in all the new weaves and colorings.

Swisses from St. Gall, white grounds with colored dots or colored grounds with white dots and figures, very much in demand.

White Materials—plain and novelty French Voiles, Batiste, St. Gall Swisses in every size dot, Piques, Skirtings, plain and novelty washable Organdies and staple fabrics of all kinds.

Silks, Shirtings, etc.—Complete assortments of "La Jerz," in plain colors and novelty stripes, Wash Silks, Pongees, White Silks, Madras, Percales, Cheviots and Japanese Crepes in the largest possible variety.

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Men's Fur Auto Gauntlets, black and cinnamon Dogskin, lamb's wool lined. $5.00

Black Leather Auto Boots, lamb's wool lined, waterproof soles, knee and hip lengths. $5.00

Lap Robes, medium and heavy weights; many in imported materials and in patterns to match car linings; sizes large and small. $8.00 to $18.00

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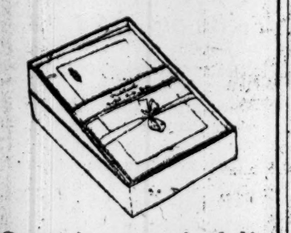
Hand bag, latest design, black or colored Poult de Soie, covered frame, base and tassel of parti-colored beads, designed gold plated catch, silk lining, framed kidskin-lined coin compartment, mirror and hair-pin pocket: 9½ inches deep $16.75

Envelope purse (at right), black or colored morocco leather, silk lining, one compartment with coin purse, handle at back: 6¼ x 4...$4.50

Two-initial gold plated monogram, ready for immediate delivery..75c

Breakfast-set, French china, flower festoon design, three-in-one coffee pot, sugar bowl, and cream pitcher shown separately and set up; double egg cup, service and fruit plates, cup and saucer.....$6.50



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Cane (at left), brown Pimento, silver mounting, bone ferrule..$8.50

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Umbrella (at left), for women, black or colored silk, tan leather-covered handle and wrist-loop, colored celluloid knob.....$10.00

Umbrella (at right), for women, same design, wooden handle, shell knob, white celluloid band, tan leather wrist-loop $6.50

Other styles, from.....$4.00

Umbrellas for men, from...$3.50

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JAPANESE ADMITS INJUSTICE TO CHINA

Dr. Ukita Says Japan's Actions Have Not Squared with Her Avowals.

CALLS POLICY UNSTABLE

Now Urges Convincing Proof of Her Intention to Guarantee China's Integrity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Unusual interest is being shown in diplomatic and official circles here in the translation of an article by Dr. Ukita, one of the "intellectuals" of Japan, which appeared in the Taiyo, (The Sun,) one of the leading magaines in the Orient, of which he is the editor. Dr. Ukita's article, the text of which has just reached Washington, is considered all the more interesting on account of the rare frankness with which he discusses the relation of Japan to the rest of the Orient and the attitude of the Japanese Government toward that of China, and because of its intimations of Japan's misconduct in her treatment of China during the last five years.

Dr. Ukita asserts that Japan's policy toward China has been very unstable since the first revolution of 1912 and that, while it was true that Japan has occasionally declared to the world her advocacy of the principle of preserving China's integrity, her "actions have not been in strict accord with her avowals." In that portion of his article in which he endeavors to explain why China has not trusted Japan Dr. Ukita says:

"There were, indeed, circumstances that justified the suspicions entertained by the Chinese that Japan instigated the dissension between the North and the South and that she was secretly working for a partition of China."

A translation of Dr. Ukita's statement of the situation follows:

"To put the position in abstract terms, Japan's diplomacy toward China is shaped in accordance with the principle of preserving the integrity of China, as has frequently been declared by successive Japanese Governments, and there is not the least doubt that the Japanese people, too, are unanimous in advocating this principle. The policy, however, admits of two interpretations, namely, in a wide and in a narrow sense. There are cases where partition is even necessary in order to accomplish the ultimate object of preserving the integrity of a State.

"The Britain of the nineteenth century stood by the principle of preserving the integrity of Turkey, but as her line of diplomacy she recognized the independence of Greece in 1830 and the independence of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro at the Berlin Conference in 1877. Moreover, she conceded Austria jurisdiction over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while actually securing possession of Cyprus for herself. The preservation of the integrity of China, too, is open to two interpretations. In 1900 an agreement was entered into between Britain and Germany having for its object the preservation of the integrity of China and commercial freedom. Germany put a narrow construction upon the agreement, for in the following year Prince Buelow declared that Manchuria was not included in the compact. At that time Germany was giving Russia a free hand in her development in the East, while planning to lay the foundation of predominant influence in Eastern Europe herself, so it is superfluous to explain the methods which actuated Prince Buelow to make that declaration.

Chinese Need Outside Aid.

"Two constructions can be similarly put on Japan's principle of preserving the integrity of China. As a matter of fact, China is incompetent to preserve the integrity of her principal eighteen provinces without enlisting the support of outside powers. What Japan can assure the Chinese people with complete confidence is simply that she can preserve the integrity of these principal Chinese provinces on joint responsibility with China, provided that intimate relations are established between the two countries.

"The establishment of cordial friendship between Japan and China will eliminate the necessity of Japan's obtaining from China an official pledge that no territory on the Chinese coast shall be ceded to any foreign power. On the other hand, these pledges, though obtained, would be of no practical value if the relations between those countries were anything but friendly. In such case Japan would have to shoulder the whole responsibility of preserving the integrity of China single-handed, but it is impossible for Japan to take upon herself such weighty responsibility.

"As regards Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, in which regons Japan is directly interested, there will be no fear of these districts being ceded to other countries if Japan acts in a circumspect manner. Before the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese agreement, however, Japan was not in a position to give any definite pledge in this respect, but the conclusion of the new compact has brought about a marked change in the meaning of the preservation of the integrity of China.

"In the face of the Russo-Japanese agreement the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Anglo-Russian entente, there is no reason to suspect that Japan, Russia, and Britain would, either overtly or covertly, take the initiative in causing the partition of China. Each of these three powers fully appreciate the special interests which Britain, Russia, and Japan possess in Tibet, Outer Mongolia, and inner Mongolia and Manchuria, receptively. So long as the Chinese Government makes no blunders in its line of policy in dealing with these territories, it will only accrue to the advantage of the powers concerned to maintain the status quo. Now that the Russo-Japanese agreement has been concluded in conjunction with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, there is no occasion for Japan to interpret the avowed principle of preserving the integrity of China in a narrow sense. It may even be said that from a wider interpretation of the principle spring the true motives of cementing the relations between Japan and China.

Japan's Chinese Policy Unstable.

"The reason why China has hitherto been unable to trust Japan is because the Chinese could not understand the exact meaning of the principle of preserving the integrity of China advocated by this country. Japan's policy toward China has been very unstable since the first revolution in 1912. It is true that she has occasionally declared to the world her advocacy of the principle of preserving China's integrity, but her actions have not been in strict accord with her avowals. There were, indeed, circumstances that justified the suspicions entertained by the Chinese that Japan instigated the dissension between the north and south, and that she was secretly working for a partition of China.

"It was the Japanese who always acted in a manner derogatory to the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, the importance of which they have so strenuously preached. The Japanese Government has invariably failed to foresee these blunders and to nip the evils in the bud, and it has been at great pains to make good the serious consequences of these mistakes. Thus far, Japan has adopted toward China a diplomacy of gross inconsistency in preaching the necessity of Sino-Japanese friendship and at the same time destroying all that China hoped for. Who will ever regard it as a true manifestation of love to kiss the left cheek and slap the right? Hitherto Japan's diplomacy vis-à-vis China has been running counter to a canon of bushido, namely bullying the weak. It would be a diplomatic miracle if Sino-Japanese friendship were to result from such a line of diplomacy.

"The best way to establish the desired intimacy between Japan and China is for the Japanese to formulate the guiding principle of their diplomacy toward China, instead of grumbling about the attitude assumed by the Chinese toward them. When once this guiding principle is established, it is most important that it should be adhered to firmly and unflinchingly. In the Anglo-Japanese alliance and in the Russo-Japanese agreement both Great Britain and Russia look to Japan for the maintenance of peace in East Asia, and consequently Japan is charged with the mission of protecting China and India. This is probably what the so-called 'Asiatic Monroe Doctrine' means. Now that Japan has deprived Germany of her colony at Tsing-tau, it need scarcely be said that China cannot cede any territory on the east coast to any country without first consulting Japan. This point can be definitely settled after the war with the consent of Germany. Whatever pledges may be exacted from the Chinese Government at the present time, they are, to all intents and purposes, scraps of paper. As China has no real strength to meet foreign pressure, Japan must come to her aid in such emergency, and must carry out a policy appropriate for protecting her own interests with her actual power. In this way Japan must ever pursue a protective policy toward China.

"The Japanese people have so far failed to give any assurances to the Chinese people on the Manchurian and Mongolian questions. This is because Japan has been uncertain about the policies contemplated by Britain and Russia in regard to Tibet and the East. So long as the rivalry between Britain and Russia in Central Asia continued, the Japanese were unable to commit themselves to any definite pledges concerning Chinese territory outside the eighteen provinces. In plain language, the Japanese were desirous of maintaining the integrity of China when this was possible, but were persuaded of the necessity of protecting their own interests, which is the ultimate object of preserving the integrity of China.

Calls for Assurances to China.

"Now, however, we have the Anglo-Russian entente and the Russo-Japanese agreement in addition to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and have public opinion in America taking the initiative in approving the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. In these circumstances Japan has, for the first time, been put in a position to impart definite meaning to her avowed principle of preserving the integrity of China. In default of giving this definite meaning to the principle, it was but natural that Japan's frequent references to the principle and her earnest advocacy of Sino-Japanese friendship, have had no weight in the eyes of the Chinese people.

"In order to establish the meaning of the principle in question beyond all doubt, with a view to effecting a true Sino-Japanese friendship, the Japanese nation ought to possess two mighty convictions. The first is confidence in their own power to maintain the peace of East Asia single-handed, in case of emergencies, to fulfill the duties imposed upon them by the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Russo-Japanese agreement. It is scarcely necessary to point out that such steps as Germany resorted to before the Russo-Japanese war in taking possession of Kiao-chau are menacing to the existence and safety of this empire, to say nothing of their leading to a partition of China, and Japan must even stake her existence on preventing such steps being taken in future by any foreign powers. The second is the firm conviction that with the co-operation of Japan it is impossible for China, which is bigger than the European continent both in point of area and of population, to be conquered by an alien nation. To gain this conviction the Japanese nation must not only believe in their own powers, but must also place confidence in the Chinese nation."

Can't Float Grounded Freighter.

Two wrecking tugs failed last night to float the British freighter G. R. Crowe, which grounded on the east bank of the Ambrose Channel on Monday night, and the cargo will have to be jettisoned. The tugs returned to the harbor last night, leaving the steam pilot boat standing by. The stranded steamship was bound for Liverpool with provisions.

OSCAR PFLUG RELEASED.

Embassy Employe Was Taken from Gerard's Party in France.

PARIS, March 6.—The French Government today ordered the release of Oscar Pflug, a former employe of the American Embassy in Berlin. The release was made on representations by the American Ambassador.

Oscar Pflug was one of several persons detained by the French authorities when Ambassador Gerard's party entered France. Pflug's replies to questions put to him were said to have been unsatisfactory, and he was held pending further investigation. Although Pflug had been employed at the embassy in Berlin his name did not appear in the public records of American diplomatic and consular employes, he having been engaged provisionally at Berlin during the press of business.

Max Pflug, father of the man, who lives in Ridlout, Fla., recently appealed to the State Department to use its good offices in obtaining the release of Pflug.

BERLIN FIGHTS SMALLPOX.

Volhynian Refugees Believed to Have Brought the Disease.

THE HAGUE, March 6.—The outbreak of smallpox in Berlin and its immediate vicinity has induced the military authorities to order compulsory vaccination, according to a Berlin telegram.

Eighty case already have been reported, 90 per cent. of which are of persons supposed to have been brought to Berlin by refugees from Volhynia.

SUES ON PARCEL POST LOSS.

U. S. Express Co. Seeks to Establish Right to Cancel Contract.

The United States Express Company entered suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for $950,380. The complaint says the plaintiff bought the railroad's express business in 1887 for thirty years, paying $1,000,000 cash, $1,500,000 in stock, and agreeing to give the railroad 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. It is alleged that since Jan. 1, 1915, the defendant has failed to give to the express company the exclusive express business over the road, but has permitted an increasing volume of business to be transacted by "another agency," as the result of which the plaintiff discontinued its service on June 30, 1914, after having operated at a loss for some time.

The express company asks $750,000 damages for breach of contract, and the remainder for the proportionate share of the entire payment made for the unexpired term of the contract.

The attorneys in the case said yesterday that the term "another agency" in the complaint refers to the parcel post. The suit is to test the question whether parcel post inroads into express business justify cancellation of contracts and service.

HEBB SERVICE

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Business Property Specialist.
Gramercy 6062.

INSURANCE

The Owner who employs the Thompson-Starrett Company might properly charge a substantial part of our fee to Insurance against Inefficiency and Delay, for while we make no charge for such insurance, the Owner gets it just the same.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FOUNDED 1856

UNSTINTED—that is the word which most aptly fits the skilled tailoring embodied in the thousands of suits and overcoats we make each season. Unlimited—the word that always applies to the quality of our materials. Unequalled—the word upon which our values are based. Spring suits, overcoats, haberdashery, hats and shoes are ready.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Mahogany Chest, Cedar Lined, measures 46 in. long, 20 in. wide, and 20 in. high—$26.50.

WHEN you come to lay away your heavy winter things, remember that there is nothing more convenient for the purpose than one of our chests—and nothing more effective for protection against moths. We have them in both Solid Cedar and in Mahogany, Cedar Lined.

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45th St. and Sixth Ave.
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Positive Sale At One-Half Price!

Established 1878.

The Simone Galleries
ENTIRE BUILDING
MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER

Having Quite Unexpectedly Received From
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANIES
Notice to Vacate the Premises in 90 Days from February 14th, 1917,

ANNOUNCE A SALE TO THE PUBLIC
Of their large and choice collection of High Grade Period

Bedroom & Dining Room Furniture
Reproductions, Antiques, Grilles,
Objets d'Art, Tapestries,
Italian Garden Marbles & Terra Cottas,
Decorative Paintings, Iron Gates.

All to be Sold at

Reductions of ½ from Former Prices

With the Exception of 4 Marble Well-Curbs and Rugs Which Are Not Our Property.

Imported Venetian Glass and all other fragile articles offered at considerably less than one-half former prices.

An Exceptional Stock Amounting to $325,000.00
All To Be Closed Out for..... $162,500.00
Inventory as of February 19, 1917
TERMS OF SALE—NET CASH

GOLD SEAL Champagne

A wine of the highest quality

Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y.

New York Office, 12 Bridge St.
Phone 3139 Broad.

Latest Fashions

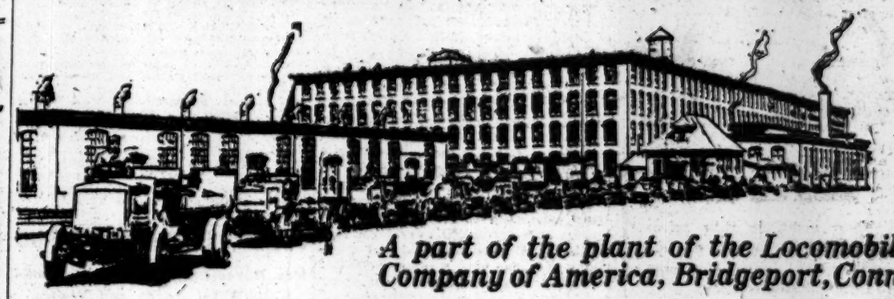
The famous creations of dress designers will continue to delight modish women. The fashions to prevail the coming Spring will be presented and described in

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, March 18.

The Rotogravure Section will be devoted to photographic reproductions of Spring designs of gowns for all occasions, as well as chic hats in many styles to suit every phase of feminine beauty. No woman who wishes to be well dressed should miss this issue. To prevent disappointment, copies should be ordered in advance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, March 18.

Locomobile



A part of the plant of the Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

A great automobile concern's appreciation of The Dictaphone

The Locomobile Company of America, distinguished in the automobile world by a peculiarly far-reaching success, adopts in its *offices* methods just as efficient as those of its *factories*.

When the question of reorganizing its correspondence came up in 1915, tests were made and the Locomobile Company began dictating to The Dictaphone. There are now 63 Dictaphones in constant service at headquarters in Bridgeport, in New York, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

This extensive adoption of The Dictaphone conveys a far stronger idea of the Locomobile Company's appreciation than any words.

Every firm, great or small, that heeds the laws of Economy, Speed and Convenience needs The Dictaphone just as definitely and surely as concerns like the Locomobile Company.

Find out about The Dictaphone for your business; let us send you "The Man at the Desk." It tells the whole absorbing story of The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street.

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk"

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

DEMANDED $2,250,000 FOR ROCKAWAY SITE

Agents, After Seeing Adjutant General, Then Agreed to Take $1,000,000.

SENATE PASSES SAGE BILL

Thompson Alone Votes Against Appropriation for Land for Federal Fortification.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—According to a statement made in the Senate today, agents of the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company, owner of the land at Rockaway Point, which is now being condemned for a fortification site by the State on behalf of the Federal Government, demanded an aprpopriation of $2,250,000 for the property, which under a prior agreement between the company and the War Department was to have been transferred on the payment of $705,000 by the United States. Then, after five minutes conversation with the Adjutant General, so the statement went, the representatives of the realty company agreed to a reduction of the appropriation to an even $1,000,000.

The Sage bill, carrying that amount, with $10,000 added to defray the cost of the condemnation proceedings, was passed in the Senate today with George F. Thompson of Niagara the only one to vote in opposition.

It was Senator James J. Walker of New York City, one of the Tammany members, who disclosed the alleged exorbitant demand made by the agents of the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company.

Senator Walker spoke in refutation of the charge made by Mayor Mitchel that the obstructionist tactics pursued by the Tammany members of the Senate with the co-operation of certain Republicans led to the defeat of the so-called Mills bill No. 2, which provided for the transfer of the property on terms embodied in a private agreement with the New York City authorities, and would prove costly to the State and city. Senator Walker made the point that, instead of having to shoulder 78 per cent. of the $1,000,000 appropriation, as Mayor Mitchel said, the city would be a gainer by the defeat of the Mills bill.

"We have saved the city 160 acres of water front property which it was to present to the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company for a nominal price of $500 an acre, or $80,000 in all," said the Senator. "From the manner in which the $1,000,000 appropriation was fixed, it should be evident that this is exorbitant, too. Ultimately the city will have to pay much less than was contemplated at first, for it is probable that the Court of Claims will fix the award pretty nearly at the figure arrived at by the city's own expert, or $2,400 per acre for the 134 acres, or in all $321,600."

Senator Walker added that while the Federal Government originally was to get its site for $705,000, it would in all probability pay the State for its entire expense in connection with the acquisition of the land.

GUARDSMAN IN FATAL CRASH

Private Kemp's Motor Cycle Skids and Plunges Against Truck.

Edward Kemp, a private in the First Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y. was killed yesterday afternoon when a motor cycle he was riding in Fifth Avenue skidded and crashed into the rear of an auto truck, throwing him on his head.

Patrolman Flanagan of the East Eigthy-eighth Street Station commandeered a passing automobile and rushed Kemp to Mount Sinai Hospital, but he was pronounced dead upon arrival there. The auto truck is owned by the George Ringler Brewing Company. The police said the accident was unavoidable.

Kemp had returned at 3 o'clock from Washington, where he had served in Governor Whitman's escort at the inauguration. He and sixty-nine other members of his command were proceeding north on Fifth Avenue when he left the line to round up stragglers. While on this mission his motor cycle ran into the auto truck. Kemp was 27 years old and was engaged with his father in the wholesale drug business. His home was at 41 West Fifty-first Street.

BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

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You get at a Hotel Statler the real essentials of good cheer—for instance:

Good food—
Solid comfort—
Luxurious rest—
Attentive (but unostentatious) service—

Your own way about things (for "the guest is always right" in a Statler Hotel)—

Every convenience (from a private bathroom to a morning paper that you neither have to ask for nor pay for)—

It's the Statler theory that those are the things a hotel is really for, and things it must give you before it can satisfy you.

You get more for your money—unquestionably—at a Hotel Statler. And your satisfaction is always guaranteed, whether you spend $2 or $20 a day.

Building in St. Louis and New York

Hotel Statler, St. Louis, will open this fall.

Hotels Statler will operate *The Pennsylvania*, the largest hotel in the world (2200 rooms, 2200 baths), now building in New York—opposite Pennsylvania Station.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

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DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

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Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

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The sign of a good supply dealer is service. And the sign of service is the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign. It marks a safe place to stop. The dealers listed below display the SOCONY Motor Gasoline Sign. Gasoline bought from them is sure to be the full-powered, uniform, "quality" gasoline—"SOCONY." Ask for it by name.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

AMSTERDAM AVE.
1333, Hudson River Garage.
AVENUE A
870, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE D.
83, G. M. Morrissey.
BEACH ST. AND VARICK ST.
Engle and Havenor.
BEEKMAN ST. AND WATER ST.
Volunteer Hospital.
BELMONT AVE.
1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speler Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1373, McKinley Sq. Auto Co.
BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
2322, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3235, Claremont Garage, Inc.
3553, Childs Garage Co., Inc., S. W.
4162, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4595, Arras Garage and Supply Co.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND FICKMAN ST.
Russell's Gasoline Station.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage, J.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
28, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
238, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage.
DELANCEY ST.
173, I. Sevin.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
422 W. 209th St., Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
240, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambl.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 24TH ST.
224, Horton Ice Cream Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage
EAST 32D ST.
305, Oppenheim Collins Company.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 38TH ST.
229, Hupfel Brewing Company.
EAST 39TH ST.
And 10th Ave., D. Stevenson Brewing Company.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
EAST 42D ST.
And 1st Ave., Postal Transfer Service.
EAST 45TH ST.
315, Wilson & Co.
EAST 47TH ST.
205, Biltmore.
EAST 48TH ST.
337, A. Dury.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
218, Mercedes Garage.
226, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
416, O. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hare.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Ologer's Garage, C. A. Ologer.
EAST 63D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
227, Town Taxicab.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, Armory Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
61, J. McEwen.
221, Berwicke Garage.
315, G. M. Stump.
EAST 68TH ST.
E. River, Central Brewing Company.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
175, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
58, Black and White Cab Company.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
56, Wm. Pollock.
57, Fifth Avenue.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage, J.
EAST 91ST ST.
422, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc., J.
EAST 98TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicks's Garage, A. G.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Marken Auto Garage.
EAST 109TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
EAST 126TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
155, Kahn's Garage, L.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 138TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc
EAST 147TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 156TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1334, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2406, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm.
Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, Cor. 182d St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 3.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
JUMEL PLACE.
20, Burke's Garage, W. J.
LAFAYETTE ST.
14, Victor Ruggirro.
363, Michael T. Watts.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage, P.
MANHATTAN ST.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly
PERRY ST.
132, Seeman Bros.
240, Fleischman Company.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulberg Garage, F.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1008, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage.
SEVENTH AVE.
730, Drenco Garage.
SOUTH ST.
383, Brunner's Garage, O. C. Brunner.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Ave.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Helpenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
645, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
3645, R. Bentley's Garage.
WEBSTER AVE.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage, J.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2869, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
205, Williams & Moreford.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 18TH ST.
422, Pirrey Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros.
WEST 18TH ST.
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
157, Chelsea Garage.
245, Empire Garage.
389, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
520, Twentieth Street Garage.
WEST 24TH ST.
540, Herman Kohn, Inc.
WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage.
WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 29TH ST.
543, Henry Henkes.
WEST 30TH ST.
220, Albert Garage.
WEST 31ST. ST
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Penn. Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
515, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland G.
224, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
137, Greeley Square Garage.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 38TH ST.
323, United States Motor Car Company.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Resting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
548, Park & Tilford.
WEST 45TH ST.
405, Interboro News.
502, Forty-fifth Street Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
WEST 49TH ST.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
606, Pabst Brewing Company.
WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
118, Singer Sewing Machine Company.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
345, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52ND ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Luke.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Beaney-McMahon.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Asco Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
621, Perfection Spring Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
436, Curley Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt Stratton Company.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
23, B'way and Sixty-second St. Garage.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
245, Town Taxicab.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Fyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Company.
WEST 68TH ST.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
213, W. B. Thom.
237, George Legg.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzen, Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
330, F. D. Underwood.
336, Haas & Heath.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
344, Chas. Thorley.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Ason Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depallna & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83RD ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Ellie Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 115TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 123D ST.
532, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2959 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 151ST ST.
451, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 153D ST.
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
Gasoline Station Inc., 2231.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic & Albany Garage, 1630.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Dien Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette. 359.
Brooklyn Auto Service, 1303.
Dluguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
E. P. Palmer, 1255.
AVE. O
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2008.
Powell Garage, 2038
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Windsor Auto Service Co., 1410.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2180.
Bergen Garage, 38.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 58.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Bergen Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest Garage, 1201.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage 288.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319
COURT ST.
Court, 135.
COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 158.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage & Auto Sales Co., 173.
W. Kahl, 1084.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
International Parkway Taxi Co., 1878.
H. Tarnow, 1917
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. C. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave. and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8228.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
E. H. Dilger, 478.
EMERSON PL.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
52ND ST.
Monadnock Garage, 1061.
53TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Bklyn Riding & Dry. Club, Cor. Plaza St.
Tobias Schwartz, Cor. Fulton St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Regenhard & Kotter, 1487.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 5520.
James Quidley, 6506.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 903.
FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
F. M. Tieman & Co., 88.
GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, Pennsylvania Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 340.
HANCOCK STREET.
Hancock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER STREET.
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkwy.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
S. Kaufman, 75.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 113.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Woods Garage & Sales Co., 451.
LEONARD ST.
Rodnon Garage, 483, Rodnon Bros., Prop.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
Yunker & Ellems, 415.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 31.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1103.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 663.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
351, Metropolitan Garage, H. Besem, Prop.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5901.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1137.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Sutter Co., Inc., 4.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Dilin, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 758.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1736.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 72.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
P. C. O'Neill, 1434.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 239.
Sweeny Garage Co., 201.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5703.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1737.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 282.
16TH ST.
Unione Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
STEPHENS COURT.
B. F. Stephens, 39.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
STONE AVE.
Lutz Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 93.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
20TH ST.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8827.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keyone Garage, 301.
WALLABOUT ST.
Meyer's Garage, 113.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 353.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hills, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2863.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 238 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Hoy & McCracken.
CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Jack's Garage, Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 38 Queens Blvd.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 119 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway.
Wilson's Garage.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Pfeltz Bros., 5 Jaeger St.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2004 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schdenseigal & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
New Hope Garage, Merrick Road.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton & Smith Sts.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Perrine's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Garage; F. C. Bredemeyer, Prop.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Mellere, Jerome Ave.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RAMBLERSVILLE.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
Kew Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Ave.
J. J. Lake & Son, 3313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jeronis Garage, Jerome & Greenwood Aves.
John Johnson & Son, 2804 Jamaica Ave.
SOUTH OZONE PARK.
Connell John Rockaway Rd. & Lincoln Av
SPRINGFIELD.
E. C. Abrams, Merrick Rd. nr. Springfield Ave.
WHITESTONE.
Beechurst Garage.
O'Pee Garage.
WOODHAVEN.
Geehan's Garage, 1168 Jamaica Ave.
R. Keller, Rockaway Rd. & Ferry St.
A. E. Louvet, Jerome Ave.
Manor Garage, 1908 Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven Garage, 6 Bigelow Pl.
Woodhaven Garage, Jamaica Ave.
WOODSIDE.
Kunz's Garage, Flushing Rd.
H. Migge, Jackson Ave. & 8th St.

LAUNCH NAPHTHA POINTS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Jacobs, Robt., City Island.
Lechler

HALL TAKES ANOTHER STRIDE TOWARD BILLIARD TITLE BY DEFEATING BLAKE

HALL VANQUISHES BLAKE WITH CUE

Bostonian Triumphs Over Coast Expert in National Title Billiards, 400 to 276.

BRILLIANT PACE AT START

Hub Player Amasses Total of 221 in First Ten Innings, but Californian Battles Gamely to the End.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H.Av'ge.
Nathan Hall	4	0	79	16
T. M. Clarkson	3	1	59	9 18-43
H. W. Gardner	3	2	73	10 14-39
Ledyard Blake	2	2	68	10 10-39
Eugene Milburn	2	2	77	9 18-43
Jacob Klinger	1	3	79	9 2-27
Edward Rein	0	5	48	9 2-25

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Nathan Hall of Boston all but clinched his claim to the national Class A amateur billiard championship at the Boston Athletic Association this afternoon when he triumphed over the Pacific Coast expert, Ledyard Blake, in one of the most brilliant matches of the tournament, by a score of 400 to 276. The player from the Hub, of whom so much has been heard and so little seen outside of the confines of Boston, in point of average produced his second best game of the tournament when he made a mark of 13 10-30, but this indicates only in a small way the sway which he exercised over the ivories for more than half of the game, a command which beat Blake before the contest was fairly started.

In ten innings Hall amassed a total of 221, which was an average of better than 22 for this stage of the contest. During a like period the count for Blake was only 32, and it was against this tremendous handicap of nearly 200 points that Blake was forced to struggle, with the consciousness that defeat was the only probable outcome.

It turned out just that way, but before he acknowledged the supremacy of his rival the Californian was able to cut down this lead materially. The pace was far too fast for Hall to maintain to the close of the contest, and Blake put forth every effort to make it a match worth while.

Blake Battles Gamely.

That he succeeded in drawing up as close as he did to his victorious antagonist bespeaks a cool, determined fighting disposition, and had he been in good stroke Blake might even have wrested the honors from the Bostonian, whose game toward the close was nearing low ebb.

All in all, however, Blake was outclassed. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a finer exhibition of billiards in an amateur tournament than that which was shown by Hall during the first half of the contest. It has frequently been remarked that Hall's play was fundamentally very similar to that of Hoppe's. This, of course, does not relate to a comparison of skill, but is only a parallel between the method which each employs in playing the ivories.

Not once during the tournament has Hall brought out the comparison more strongly than in this match against Blake. He played confidently, brilliantly, without a trace of nerves, holding mastery over the ivories by manipulation that was free enough to prevent difficulties and close enough to insure consistent counting. For more than 100 points he averaged better than 25, and when he rounded the 200 mark, with the average still mounting considerably above 20, the prediction was freely passed about during the big gathering of spectators that this was the time when he would set the high average mark far beyond the reach of any other competitor in the tournament.

Miss Seems Impossible.

Hall was going so well that the spectators were caught unawares when he missed. So perfect was his stroke during the first ten innings that it was almost impossible to believe that he could miss, which is just the contrary of the feeling that usually prevails in amateur billiards tournaments, even those of the Class A species.

Blake during the early innings was forced to it by without having much more than a spectator's part in the proceedings. He smiled as the count for his rival steadily mounted, and recognizing a friend in the gathering of spectators shrugged his shoulders as much as to say, "What is the use of my being here at all?" And yet, although beaten badly, Blake was playing a game that was far removed from being mediocre. To be sure, he could not approach Hall at the outset, but poor play at the beginning is rather characteristic of Blake. He is a slow starter by his own admission. When he did start, however, he made his average soar to 9 6-80, which in the ordinary instances of Class A billiards is a fine performance.

Blake's weakness was mainly noticeable in the draw shots. He was prone to be either a bit too strong or a bit too weak, and many of his runs were terminated because he could not be sure of himself on such strokes. He was beyond question disconcerted, as any player would be, to see his rival's score mount by such leaps and bounds.

The Californian made his best run of the match in the eleventh inning, and it started him off on a more favorable bit of play than he had yet known. Counts in double figures followed, not rapidly, but often enough to make pronounced inroads into the lead which Hall had created and which he was unable to maintain because of hard leaves which many times defied solution.

Cheers with which Hall had been heretofore very unfamiliar, began now to crowd in upon his score, and while now and then there was a good cluster the consistency of the earlier innings was lacking. Even at this stage Hall's work would ordinarily have been called superior billiards for an amateur, but it was poor by comparison with what he had before accomplished.

Safety play and the additional fact that neither billiardist was in good stroke combined to slow down the pace of the evening game between the present title holder, Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, and Edward Rein of Chicago. The victory went to the champion after fifty-two innings with the score 400 to 310. The ivories were perverse and neither contestant could bring them under control for any great length of time.

The titleholder counted only 7 points in the first ten innings, and in the same period of play Rein could gather only 45. The Chicago contestant held his advantage only until the twelfth inning. Then Gardner came through with two pretty clusters, one of 26 and the other of 30. A run of 17 following made the score 94 to 61 in favor of the titleholder. Thereafter he was never out of the lead, even though Rein for a time pressed him closely.

The summaries:

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Nathan Hall, Boston, vs. Ledyard Blake, San Diego.

Hall—1 47 46 10 4 6 0 14 26 37 0 3 0 0 19 0 0 5 37 7 2 11 0 8 10 61 1 7 6 2. Total—400. Average—13 10-30. High runs—61 47 and 46.

Blake—1 4 1 0 0 2 9 9 0 0 42 17 3 0 36 0 5 9 35 0 1 14 10 15 15 1 17 1 19 4. Total—276. Average—9 6-30. High runs—42 36 and 35.

EVENING MATCH.

Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, vs. Edward Rein, Chicago.

Gardner—1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 30 4 26 30 17 0 19 0 7 11 0 3 4 5 0 0 4 4 12 8 1 32 2 0 41 16 3 22 5 18 14 2 0 0 0 2 0 6 46 8 10 1. Total—400.

Average—7 36-52. High runs—46, 41, 32.

Rein—0 15 11 0 3 8 0 2 7 0 1 1 6 3 5 4 0 0 15 3 26 12 0 10 2 0 5 4 8 7 0 2 0 0 0 0 18 7 49 12 1 0 1 0 30 1 12 5 5 3 7. Total—310.

Average—6 4-51. High runs—49, 30, 26.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—T. Henry Clarkson vs. Eugene L. Milburn.

Evening—Ledyard Blake vs. Edward Rein.

SHOEMAKER STILL WINNING.

Champion Keeps Up Fast Gait in Pocket Billiards Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

	H. R.	W.	L.	P. C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	39	2	0	1000
William A. Tilt	15	2	0	1000
Edward F. Gray	18	1	0	1000
H. S. Osborne	15	1	0	1000
J. J. Maloney	22	0	2	.000
Gustave Gardner	14	0	2	.000
J. M. Munoz	8	0	1	.000
Edward F. Raynolds	29	0	1	.000

J. Howard Shoemaker, the present title holder, had an easy time winning from Gustave Gardner at the New York A. C. in the second night's play for the national pocket billiards championship. Shoemaker won by a score of 125 to 60. His best run was 28, collected in the ninth and tenth frames.

The two afternoon games were long, drawn-out affairs. William A. Tilt, a former title holder, won his second victory of the tournament, defeating James J. Maloney by a score of 125 to 111. Tilt's best run was thirteen. In the other game H. S. Osborne, the Bridgeport player, defeated J. M. Munoz by a score of 125 to 103. Osborne's best run was fifteen.

The scores by frames:

AFTERNOON MATCHES.

William A. Tilt vs. James J. Maloney.

Tilt—12 8 11 10 6 9 5 6 13 7 2 1 5 8 3 10 4 8—128 balls. Scratches—3. Net—125 balls. High runs—13, 11, 9.

Maloney—2 6 3 4 8 5 9 8 1 7 12 13 9 6 11 4 10 0—117 balls. Scratches—6. Net—111 balls. High runs—12, 11, 9.

H. F. Osborne vs. J. M. Munoz.

Osborne—8 10 8 4 12 5 3 11 5 9 2 14 8 4 3 10 5 10—121 balls. Scratches—6. Net—125 balls. High runs—15, 12.

Munoz—6 4 6 10 2 9 11 3 9 5 12 0 6 10 11 4 9—117 balls. Scratches—14. Net—103 balls.

EVENING MATCH.

J. Howard Shoemaker vs. Gustave Gardner.

Shoemaker—8 8 13 12 8 12 1 10 13 14 8 8 5 9—129 balls. Scratches—4. Net—125 balls. High runs—28, 11, 10.

Gardner—6 6 1 5 6 2 18 4 1 0 6 6 9 0—62 balls. Scratches—3. Net—60 balls.

YANKS HAVE FIRST DRILL AS SOLDIERS

Undertake Military Work with a Will, Not Unattended by Comic Results.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—Before they had any baseball training today the players of the Yankee team devoted an hour to Mars. Only in that they were attired in their baseball uniforms were they baseball players. Otherwise they were soldiers, raw material it is true, all but two or three having military training for the first time, but soldiers in the making.

The New York Club launched its part of the preparedness program which Captain T. L. Huston has advocated so warmly. Every player was in the ranks, and, with club officials, scouts, trainers and newspaper men, there was an array of about forty-five more or less warrior-like spirits, most of them green as grass about military matters, but all willing and responsive. Sergeant Gibson, army recruiting officer, put them through their paces in a few elementary movements.

The start was a success. The affair was carried through in a business-like way. There were some humorous developments, but these were merely sidelights of an hour's drill, to which they gave their serious attention. The drill was no farce or joke with the players, and they rendered a good account of themselves.

Sergeant Gibson started his primer class in by showing them how to stand in a soldierly attitude, and followed with "Attention," "Right face," "About face," "Right dress," the way to salute and a few marching formations. They were not always in step, and the southpaws of the team wanted to salute with the left hand, a mistake which the drillmaster corrected with a partly repressed smile.

The baseball practice was not curtailed because of the military practice. The morning and afternoon sieges were both long, and, aided by fine weather, severe. It was along the same lines as yesterday. Caldwell, Love, Russell, Cullop and Shawkey did the pitching for the batting practice. Caldwell, whether he wintered in Panama or Greenland, has put in two busy days here. Bill Piercy, the youngster, had a long siege of pitching off to the side, while Donovan a close observer. Donovan is asking him to do a good deal so that he will get control. The manager coached Slim Love in pitching a low ball.

Ray Fisher and George Mogridge did all their work in the infield, Fisher at short and Mogridge at first. The latter is a hard worker. Fisher has not done any pitching at all yet. He wants to condition himself first, and as a mouth factor does not arrive until late.

There were six infielders and six outfielders in the fielding practice of the regulars. Pipp and Baker hold their positions unchallenged, but every other place has two candidates. In the outfield Miller and Hendryx were in left; Magee and High in centre; Gilhooley and Bankston in right. Peckinpaugh has been delayed by the illness of his father, but may be here the latter part of the week.

PRIZE FOR PLAYERS' DRILL.

Ban Johnson Offers $500 for Best Team in American League.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Baseball teams of the American League now receiving military instructions in their training camps are to compete for drilling honors, Captain Franklin R. Kenney, U. S. A., in command of recruiting in the Central Department of the Army, announced tonight.

Captain Kenney said that President B. B. Johnson of the American League, originator of the military training plan for ball players, has offered a $500 prize to the best drilled team in the league and a prize of $100 in gold to the drill sergeant who instructs the winning players. The competition will be decided in July.

The training plan for ball players has spread to other leagues. The Milwaukee and Indianapolis Clubs are among the American Association teams that have taken up the movement.

Orange Five Downs the Green.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—Syracuse University defeated Dartmouth at basket ball here tonight, 26 to 17.

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McGRAW'S SQUAD COMPLETE

Herzog Dons Togs and Full Complement of Veterans Lines Up.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 6.—The first practice of McGraw's complete outfield and infield and a practice game between mixed teams were the features of a busy day at Emerson Park. The Giants took advantage of the more moderate weather and put in long hours of work on the diamond, the sidelines and the handball courts.

Charley Herzog donned a uniform for the first time this morning and participated in infield exercises. Herzog is a bit under weight, but getting into condition will be a matter of only a few days. McGraw lined up the veteran infield again this afternoon, but dismissed it after fifteen minutes of practice.

Germany Schaefer and Honus Lobert sent their picked teams into action this afternoon, and Schaefer was once more returned loser by a score of 3 to 2. The score was close because Schaefer remained in the coachers' box and depended on others to do his pitching. Causey and Lohman held the winning team to five hits in four innings, while the Schaefer nine collected seven safeties from the pitching of Schacht and Smith in five rounds at bat. The Schaefers scored in the first inning on Kilduff's single and Kauff's double, but in the second period the Loberts took the lead, when Barris hit to deep left field for a home run and scored Thorpe ahead of him.

The Schaefers tied in the fourth on a single by Rodriguez and Kelly's double, and the game was decided in the last half of that inning when Holke tripled and scored on a sacrifice fly. The fielding was snappy and errorless and the pitchers are now releasing so many twists that the batting is not so brisk.

The teams lined up today as follows:

Loberts—Lobert, short stop; Burns, left field; Schepner, third base; Holke, first base; Witter, centre field; Thorpe, right field; Barris, second base; Sandberg, catcher; Schacht and Smith, pitchers.

Schaefers—Murray, left field; Kilduff, short stop; Rodriguez, first base; Kauff, centre field; Kelly, right field; Wagner, second base; Young, third base; Kruger, catcher; Causey and Lohman, pitchers.

HOLDS MILITARY DRILL.

Columbia Baseball Squad Is Put Through Infantry Exercises.

Realization of the plan to train the Columbia University baseball team in infantry drill came yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium. Coach Andy Coakley suspended the capers of throwing and batting the spheres in the cage for half an hour while a squad of about twenty-five was piloted to the drill floor in the smaller gymnasium, where E. B. Ralston, '18, a former West Point cadet, put the players through the rudiments of infantry drill executions. The position of a soldier, the facings, simple march formations, and the salute formed the first day's program, and as the players become more proficient squad and platoon executions will be taught. Coach Coakley, the former Athletics twirler, was enthusiastic over the plan and took part himself in the drills.

Battery Practice Starts at N. Y. U.

The baseball season was officially opened at New York University yesterday with indoor practice for catchers and pitchers. Among the most promising men who reported to Coach Kellogg were Goundry, a catcher who comes from Colgate; Sokolower, the football tackle, who will try for a place on the receiving end, and Marden, a catcher who participated in several games last year. The pitchers who reported included Kranichfield, 'Varsity twirler two years ago; Wolf, a first string man from last year, and Shea, a new man, formerly of Morris High School.

Mordecai Brown to Aid Tinker.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 6.—Mordecai Brown, the three-fingered twirler, announced today that he had cast his lot with the Columbus American Association Club, and will join the team Saturday for the Spring training trip. Brown will assist Joe Tinker in conditioning the Columbus players.

COLUMBIA FIVE IS BEATEN BY TIGERS

Accurate Shooting by Haas and Parmalee Leads to Princeton's Victory by 18 to 13.

Intercollegiate League Standing.

	Won.	Loss.	P.C.
Yale	7	1	.875
Princeton	7	1	.875
Pennsylvania	5	4	.556
Dartmouth	4	5	.444
Columbia	4	7	.364
Cornell	1	9	.100

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—The Columbia basket ball team played a rather loose game against Princeton here tonight, and the Tigers were able to win by the score of 18 to 13. The contest was probably the poorest played on the Princeton court this season, the Morningside Heights five showing a complete reversal of form, while the Tigers played a game which made them appear far from contenders for the league championship.

Coach Leuhring sent in a rather patched-up lineup for Princeton at the beginning of the contest, Captain Haas starting at centre, while Cuneo took his place at guard. This change spoiled the floor work of the Tigers. Both teams showed a tendency toward wild passing, and the handling of the ball was markedly poor. The shooting ability of Captain Haas and Parmelee enabled the Princeton team to take the lead at the beginning however, and it was never headed. Latour caged the only field goal for the Blue and White in this half, and this with two foul goals by Leonard accounted for all the points made by the Columbia team at the close of the period, when the score stood 13 to 4.

Both teams guarded closely during the second half, and there was very little scoring. Leonard, Latour, and Roberts each dropped in a pretty basket, while Captain Haas made two field goals for Princeton. Leonard was a tower of strength for Columbia.

The lineup:

Princeton, (18.)	Position.	Columbia, (13.)
Parmelee	L.F.	Latour
Paulsen	R.F.	Roberts
Haas	C.	Leonard
Rahill	L.G.	Farer
Cuneo	R.G.	Farrell

Goals from field—Parmelee, (3,) Paulsen, (2,) Latour, (2,) Haas, (2,) Roberts, Leonard. Goals from fouls—Paulsen, (4,) Leonard, (5.) Substitutions—Eddys for Haas, Haas for Cuneo, Alexander for Leonard, Leonard for Latour. Referee—Mr. Deering, Manhattan. Umpire—Mr. Hutchinson, Cornell. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

THE FINN IN EMPIRE CITY.

Bayberry Candle Another Late Entry for Handicap Classic.

H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn, which had a strong claim to the handicap honors of the 1916 racing season, is one of the late entries received for the Empire City Handicap. Another late entry of note is J. W. May's great race mare Bayberry Candle. Interest in the Empire City Derby will be increased by the late entry of Westy Hogan, which was the two-year-old star of the West last season. Other good horses have been added to both these events.

Since the announcement of entries made by the Empire City Racing Association, the day after the entries closed, one hundred more nominations have been received for the fifteen stakes, bringing the total up to 1,186. The entries for the stakes probably are all in now, the figures being:

Empire City Handicap, 65; Yonkers Handicap, 70; Mount Vernon Handicap, 83; Fleetwing Handicap, 73; Melrose Stakes, 76; Arrow Stakes, 66; Empire City Derby, 74; Knickerbocker Handicap, 85; Tarrytown Stakes, 67; Whirl Stakes, 90; East View Stakes, 94; Wakefield Handicap, 93; Demoiselle Stakes, 98; Frivolity Stakes, 74; Sprightful Stakes, 71.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS DUFFY.

Italian Boxer Forced to Top Speed to Defeat Aggressive Rival.

Johnny Dundee, the lightweight contender for championship honors, outpointed Jimmy Duffy, a west side rival, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, but in gaining the honors Dundee was forced to go at top speed in the majority of the rounds. Duffy, an aggressive boxer with no pretense at science, but a steady puncher to the stomach at close range, showed up somewhat as a surprise against the Italian boxer, and traded blows willingly throughout with Dundee.

In the early rounds Duffy did well at infighting and scored numerous times with snappy blows to the stomach. As the contest progressed, however, Dundee countered effectively with full arm left and right-hand swings to the stomach, and alternated his attack with left-hand jabs to the face which sent Duffy backward on his heels several times. The latter did not show the effects of Dundee's heavy blows until the final round, when he tired noticeably and was unable to return the Italian's attack to the stomach.

Memories of old-time boxing days were revived with an exhibition of three rounds between the original Young Griffo of Australia and Young Corbett, the old-time Denver featherweight. The exhibition was refereed by Jack McAuliffe, who retired undefeated lightweight champion, and Jimmie Britt, the San Francisco lightweight, kept time on the rounds. The sum of $348.10 was realized on a collection taken up for the purpose of sending Griffo back to his home in Australia.

EAST-WEST TENNIS TODAY.

Doubles Match to Open Intersectional Event at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—The schedule of matches for the East vs. West tennis tournament here, announced tonight, includes five men's singles events, three men's doubles, three women's singles, and a mixed doubles match. The tournament opens tomorrow with a doubles match between Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Byron S. Prentice, representing the East, and Maurice E. McLoughlin and Willis E. Davis, the West.

HAWLEY MAY COACH GREEN.

Former Iowa Football Mentor Recommended by Alumni.

ST. PAUL, March 6.—Jesse Hawley, former football coach at Iowa, has been recommended for the position of gridiron coach at Dartmouth, his alma mater, by the Middle West Alumni Association of Hanover College, it was learned here today. Hawley was a star in the game in which Dartmouth defeated Yale in 1908 and later coached at Andover. He resigned at Iowa last year to devote his time to his business interests. The place at Dartmouth is vacant through the resignation of Frank Cavanaugh.

COLGATE SELECTS A COACH.

Huntington, All-American Quarter Back, to Succeed Larry Bankhart.

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 6.—E. C. Huntington, Jr., Colgate, '14, who in the Fall of 1913 was chosen All-American quarter back, has been named to succeed Larry Bankhart as head coach of the Colgate football team for next year, it was announced tonight. W. T. Englehorn, a Dartmouth graduate, who in 1900 was selected by Walter Camp for All-American tackle, will be line coach.

Huntington has acted as assistant coach under Bankhart for the last two seasons. Englehorn coached the Case School eleven last year.

Boxing Law Not Repealed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—Senator Sagan's bill which would have repealed the law permitting boxing in Minnesota was defeated in the State Senate today after a brief debate by a vote of 35 nays to 31 ayes.

HOCKEY MEN MAY REJECT ALLIANCE

Much Opposition to Affiliation with Skating Union—Hallock Plans Conference.

President George Hallock of the Amateur Hockey League stated yesterday that he would hold a conference within the next few days with officials of the International Skating Union and the Amateur Athletic Union relative to the proposal to place amateur hockey under the jurisdiction of the Skating Union and the A. A. U. Mr. Hallock would not commit himself on the project, but it is known that several of those connected with amateur hockey are opposed to any alliance with the Skating Union.

At a recent meeting between officials of the International body and President Frederick Rubien of the A. A. U. it was proposed to amend the rules of the skating body whereby the absolute control of amateur hockey would be vested in the Skating Union. Clubs like the New York A. C. and the Boston A. A. would not consider such an alliance as long as rink managers or officials connected with rinks held office in the skating organization.

Cornelius Fellowes, President of the International Skating Union, has consented to resign his place if the proposed alliance is brought about. Also other officials who are connected with rinks in a professional capacity have consented to drop out.

The constant state of upheaval in the ranks of the Amateur Hockey League during the present season has prompted the skating people to try to bring about some change whereby the hockey players will be brought under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U., and thus free the hockey organization from all the trouble it has been having with players whose amateur standing has been questioned.

The Amateur Hockey League had its first alliance with the A. A. U. in 1908, when the league decided to adopt the A. A. U.'s rule for amateurs. Requests have been made to the A. A. U. on more than one occasion to take over the control of hockey, but as the sport has never been centralized and has been such a local affair, a working alliance has never been effected.

According to the present plan of alliance, it is proposed to have all hockey players register with the various skating associations, as the A. A. U. members are registered. It is planned to have the Eastern Skating Association, the New England Association, and the Middle West Association the centres for registration.

BOMEISLER TAKES FINAL.

Beats Gammel in Class C Squash Title Play at Yale Club.

Douglas M. Bomeisler, the former Yale football end, won the Class C squash championship at the Yale Club yesterday afternoon, defeating A. A. Gammel in a hard-fought match, by scores of 15—12, 18—15, 4—15, 15—11.

Gammel pressed Bomeisler hard in the first two games and rallied so well in the third that he won, 15—4. It was a smashing, fast contest, and Bomeisler won, in the fourth game, after Gammel could not keep up the speed he had attained in the third game.

Levy Named to Succeed Miner.

At a meeting of the officials of the Harlem Athletic League held last night in the clubhouse of the Harbrook A. C. of Harlem, it was unanimously decided that Benjamin Levy should serve out the unexpired term of the President of the league, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent accidental death of George E. Miner, who formerly held that office. The league's postponed run of last Sunday, which was canceled because of the unfavorable weather conditions, will be held on March 25 over the Harbrook five-mile course.

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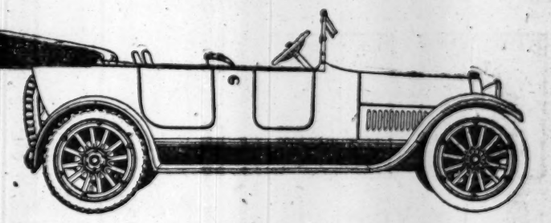

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'THE WILLOW TREE' A THING OF BEAUTY

Fantastic and Charming Romance of a Little Galatea of Japan.

AN ANCIENT LEGEND RETOLD

Fay Bainter Acts with Rare Tenderness and Witchery a Play Now Overlong and Overtricky.

THE WILLOW TREE. A play in three acts by J. Harry Benrimo and Harrison Rhodes. At the Cohan & Harris.

Nogo ..... Arvid Paulson
Kimura ..... Harold De Becker
Geoffrey Fuller ..... Harold Vosburgh
Edward Hamilton ..... Shelley Hull
John Charles Gotch ..... Richard Taber
Tomotada ..... George W. Wilson
The Image ..... Fay Bainter
A Bird Seller ..... S. Hatakenaka
A Priest ..... Darrel Vinton
A Fish Seller ..... Richard Taber
A Street Singer ..... Mrs. Thomas A. Wise
Mary Temple ..... Fay Bainter

Quaint, full of rare charm, and often beautiful in fancy and in spirit—these are things we can all say of a new play of universal appeal which was presented last evening at the Cohan and Harris Theatre. It is called "The Willow Tree," and it is a reworking of an ancient Japanese legend. Under the rose-pink skies in a perfumed garden of the Japan of today it tells once more that immortal story of love and sacrifice, the legend of the willow tree.

As in that older tale, the tree-spirit princess renounced her mortal life to send back the great Itomudo, that he might lead the fight against the enemies of Nippon, so does her reincarnation in our own day send back to the wars the young Englishman who had fallen in love with her beneath the willow tree.

This fantaisie is the work of two authors. As with "The Yellow Jacket," one of them is Benrimo. The other this time is not Mr. Hazleton, but Harrison Rhodes and between them, they have written a romance that presents a little Galatea from Japan.

The Galatea is Fay Bainier, who brings witchery and a touching tenderness to the rôle. Hers is the central figure in a company that has been wisely chosen, for the celebrated house of Cohan & Harris has spared no pains in this, their first aesthetic adventure in the theatre.

They still have work to do. In "The Willow Tree" they have a play of much beauty and wide appeal. They have staged it handsomely and gathered for it the right company. But the play is marred now by an excess of tricks, of which the visible and creaky mechanics arrest the attention, scatter the illusion, and offend the soul. It is also overlong, an affliction not uncommon with plays when they are not rehearsed in the provinces, but produced in New York, as in this case, "for the first time on any stage."

As the faithful Nogo hacks away the branches of the willow tree, though it kill the fair mistress whom he adores, so must Benrimo and Rhodes chop almost an hour out of "The Willow Tree," though their fond hearts bleed in the process. It was not long after 8:30 o'clock last evening when the sliding screens parted on the Cohan & Harris stage; it was not long before 12 when the play was done. As it stands, it could augustly run almost from the hour of the hare to the hour of the monkey.

In the old legend the dreamy Itomudo found in his far-away hermitage a fair woman who, though he did not know it, had come from the heart of the green willow tree. So great was her enchantment that he would not have heard the call of his home land in its hour of peril had she not persuaded him, all unsuspicious, to cut down the tree. As its fall she vanished—a tree spirit once more. Thus runs the sacred Japanese legend of self-sacrifice.

In the legend as it is retold in "The Willow Tree" Itomudo is Honorable Hamilton, young Edward Hamilton, who comes out from England to try to forget Mary Temple. In England they seemed not to have enough of the world's goods to make a match of it, but out in Japan, where the flowers are all about and where a rice mat to lie on at night and some rice wine to drink by day seem riches enough, he begins to think less of England, of Mary, and of himself for their false standards. And so, loving Japan, writing verses to her rain gods and willfully believing all her legends, he brings to his garden house an image of the Princess of the Willow Tree, the cherished possession of an old carver who needs the money to send his modern son to Cornell, America. It is this image which, like another Galatea, comes to life and dwells for ten days in his garden house, a being strangely like the tree-spirit of old, hauntingly like what was fair and good in the far-away Mary Temple.

Like many playwrights before them, our authors this time know how illuminating a criticism of life they can suggest by bringing into it a wondering being from another age or another world. So it is with the willow tree lady, a very woman who falls in love the moment she steps down from her lotus blossom. Rapidly, in the ten days allotted to her, she learns the lesson of life. By instinct she is fair, arch, improvident, timid. She scatters Hon. Hamilton's money like chaff, and she is augustly anxious that the honorable black cricket should be shown the way out of the house. Then, little by little, she learns coquetry and the fear of old age.

She is told and believes that she and all of us have come into the world for happiness.

"Ah, yes," she adds, sadly. "Happiness! But whose?"

She had come into the world because he wanted her, for what, ask the Japanese, is so real as a wish in the heart of man? But in the world she learns sympathy and love and comes at last to know the fragrance of the perfumed flower of self sacrifice. So, when the call from England comes, it is she who renounces the life his wish had created and, with the old spirit of the willow tree lady reborn in her heart, she returns to her pedestal and sends him overseas to serve the Hon. George King.

The desire to suggest that the Galatea from the willow carver's shop and the girl the Englishman left behind him are really one and the same, the one woman of his desire, has driven the authors to have the two rôles played by one actress. For this they pay a heavy price, a prohibitive price. The repeated need of Miss Bainter's now vanishing as the will ow tree lady, now reappearing as Mary Temple, leads to such a scampering as we have not had since the dual rôle in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

There is so much popping in and out of the cabinet that you can think of nothing except the vanishing lady in the old magician's bag of tricks. It always seems as if the cue had been given for Mr. Kellar to walk on the stage, roll up his sleeves, wave his arm, and do a bit of levitation, thereafter placing Galatea in a neat cage and producing her a moment later from a tall vase, together with two goldfish and a rabbit. By the last act this becomes maddening.

If simply wrecks the spell of the play. It is always trying to have your bouquet of roses wired on their stems. When the wires show it spoils the party. Time and again in "The Willow Tree" the wires show. There is one poor consolation. These tricks will make folks talk about the play, and after all it is a play worth talking about.

Miss Bainter is charming. The always visible artifice of her acting does not, in this role, detract fro mthe values of her performance. She shares the evening with Shelly Hull, who plays with fine, romantic fervor. Incidentally he is an actor who can be handsome on the stage without irritating you in the process. Good work, too, is done by George W. Wilson, (of course,) Richard Taber, and Arvid Paulson. They work amid the sweet perfume, the soft afternoon lights, the fluttering butterflies, the chirping crickets, and the splashing fountain of "The Willow Tree," a play every one ought to see and nearly every one will.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Schoenberg on the Program.

At the fifth concert of the Kneisel Quartet last evening in Aeolian Hall the program comprised Schumann's A major quartet, Mendelssohn's octet, and Arnold Schönberg's sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," which Mr. Kneisel had already played once this season and now repeated "by request." There is a story that Mendelssohn once urged Schumann to join a party of which he was a member to take a walk, and upon Schumann's declining, on the ground that he wished to work on the string quartet that he was composing, Mendelssohn somewhat rudely and unkindly remarked that he would be in better business walking with him. That was only one indication of what Mendelssohn thought of Schumann as a composer, and especially a composer of chamber music. It seems now as if Schumann was in better business writing chamber music than Mendelssohn ever was. It seemed so last evening, when Mendelssohn's octet immediately followed Schumann's quartet. The quartet is still warm and vital; the octet seemed a little reanimated for the occasion. The first movement that used to strike fire has paled a little, and the fairies of the scherzo are not quite believed in now. But though the work has faded somewhat, there is still much in it that gives pleasure, especially in a performance so finished and so rounded as that which Mr. Kneisel and his associates gave last evening. There were many, evidently, who were glad to hear it. There were certainly many who were glad to hear Schumann's quartet and willing to absolve it from the charge once made against it that it is too much like a pianoforte piece transcribed for strings.

Edouard Dethier, Elias Breeskin, Louis Bostelmann, and Jacques Renard were the players who assisted the Quartet.

SARI PETRASS MARRIES.

Light Opera Prima Donna Weds Felix A. E. Sommerhoff, Broker.

Sari Petrass, light opera prima donna, and Felix Augustus Eugene Sommerhoff, a broker of Cedarhurst, L. I., were married yesterday in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building. John R. Dalton, Deputy City Clerk, read the marriage ceremony. The bridegroom gave his age as 31 years, and the bride said she was 28.

The bride made her American début last Fall in "Miss Springtime," at the New Amsterdam. She withdrew from the cast early in the run of that piece and later played on tour in a new Strauss operetta. "The Beautiful Unknown," in which she created the prima donna rôle last year in Budapest. She is a native of Hungary and is a niece of the Countess Kinsky, a Hungarian prima donna, who appeared at the Irving Place, under the name of Ilka Palmay many years ago. Besides being well known in her own country, the bride appeared with success in London for two seasons before the war.

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCES.

Greeted by Big Audience at Metropolitan, She Talks Patriotism.

Isadora Duncan, who, when she last left America, was quoted as saying this country lacked a knowledge of art, danced at the Metropolitan last night before an audience that nearly filled the house, including 500 standees, who shouted noisily for a rising assembly to "Sit down!" during final numbers of "The Marseillaise" and "Star-Spangled Banner."

Miss Duncan, draped in an American flag, made a speech at the close. The was war not a time for artists, she said; if they were men they would rather be in the trenches, and if they were women they would be nursing or helping in some way. Cries of "No! No!" led her to add that later on she meant to found a school here to "dance the songs of freedom."

A large orchestra, under Oscar Spirescu, played for two hours of solo pantomime to the symphonies of Franck and Tschaikowsky.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance in America of John Galsworthy's drama, "The Fugitive," took place last night in the Shubert Theatre, New Haven. In the cast were Emily Stevens, Conway Tearle, Edward Emery, Charlotte Granville, Amie Hughes, Charles Harbury, Thomas MacLarnie, Alice Johns, Duncan McRae, and Henry Warwick.

Charlotte will return to the Hippodrome next Monday and remain there through the season of ten weeks. The skater has been on tour since last Fall with the Hippodrome road show. She will be seen in a new skating divertissement in the ice ballet which forms the last third of the show.

The second bill of the Morningside Players will consist of one-act playlets written by Columbia University students. It will be presented at two performances—one private, the other public—next month.

It is announced that E. H. Sothern will devote considerable time to playwriting now that he has retired from the stage. He will also write a series of critical articles on the general subject. "The Stage as I Knew It," for magazine publication.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., has returned from a holiday of several weeks spent at Palm Beach. The resort gave him the idea of reproducing some of its most familiar aspects for an act of the next "Follies."

"Magic" and "The Little Man" will not be withdrawn from the local stage when they are forced to leave the Maxine Elliott on March 17, if negotiations under way for another theatre carry.

Nat M. Wills will join the company that appears in the midnight revue at the Cocoanut Grove atop the Century next Monday night.

Ekaterina Galanta, the Russian dancer, will make her first appearance as premiere ballerina in "The Wanderer" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.

A special showing of Ty Cobb's first motion picture, entitled "Somewhere in Georgia," will be given this afternoon in the Candler Building for representatives of the press.

By means of a special process of projection sections of the film "Joan the Woman," for which Geraldine Farrar acted the role of the French saint, will be shown on the screen synchronously with "Mothers of France" at the Rialto next week. The latter is the picture for which Sarah Bernhardt acted.

KILL WEST SIDE PLAN IS THOMPSON'S PLEA

Joint Legislative Committee, in Report, Says Contract Gives Monopoly to Central.

ASSAILS LAND-GRANT TERMS

Asks Legislation to Take the Matter Out of the Hands of the Board of Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee, made public today a report of that committee assailing the contract sought by the New York Central for its proposed changes on the west side, New York City. The contract, the committee contends, would alienate large areas of waterfront, prevent other railroads from entering the city by giving the Central a monopoly, and bestow upon that corporation, in violation of the Charter, rights never contemplated in the enabling act passed by the Legislature in 1911.

The committee also charges public officials with having issued misleading statements as to the scope of the plans, especially as to the treatment of Riverside Park, and urges that the act which empowered the Board of Estimate to treat with the New York Central be repealed. Attention is directed to the alleged eagerness of some of the city's representatives to grant public lands to the railroad, and a new act is suggested which "will limit the use of public property and facilities to that which is absolutely necessary for the public improvement sought and no more."

By constructing tunnels and subways, the report goes on, the "objectionable and dangerous crossings of the New York Central Railroad Company along the west side of New York City could be eliminated, and enlarged provisions for service could be made without injuring the parks and without alienating invaluable public properties."

The Joint Legislative Committee originally was appointed to investigate the Public Service Commission, but decided that the negotiations between the Board of Estimate and the Central also came within its jurisdiction, and made a separate report. The committee contends that Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, (generally known as the Enabling act,) was a local and private act, and as such was prohibited by the Constitution from bestowing any such rights as sought by the railroad.

"The contract formulated under its provisions permits the acquiring of a new and wider roadbed," the report reads in part, "additional lands along the waterfront, additional lands under water, additional tracks, additional terminals, the closing of many streets, the suggestion of an extension to Battery Park.

Exclusive Privilege Charged.

"The whole scheme results in exclusive privilege, viz: because of its location it gives the New York Central Railroad access to the whole west side waterfront, to the exclusion of other railroad corporations, through ownership of a large part thereof and location of its tracks and easements along the remainder thereof in such manner as to exclude any other corporation from opportunity for the use of such docking privileges; it provides for the building of an elevated freight railroad with perpetual easements in streets, and shuts the people out and away from the waterfront, and provides new terminals with immense trackage, and shuts out competition with other trunk line railroads, and prevents other railroads from having adequate terminals in Manhattan Island, and provides no right of recapture or power to terminate the occupancy, and provides for the turning over to the railroad land which the city now owns, and provides for closing more than sixty streets, and makes no provision whatever for protection of the rights of the public to make special franchise assessments."

Mr. Thompson's committee expresses the belief that the prices placed upon the lands the city would convey to the railroad are inadequate, that bulkhead lines would be drawn in so as to leave a margin too narrow for the construction of a municipally-owned road, that the railroad would come into possession of a "feudal estate" of which it could never be divested, that it would be in a position not alone to operate its trains or a more extensive scale, but to sell electricity for private use, and that it could demand the right to connect its freight line rails with the Grand Central Terminal by constructing a crosstown road.

The committee calls attention to the efforts being made by citizens of New Jersey to obtain a lower freight rate than New York, and emphasizes the importance of a free waterfront enabling the city to meet competition, and continues its report thus:

"But New York needs the service, as well, of the other great railroads—the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—the terminals of which are established on the west bank of the Hudson River.

In conclusion the committee suggests:

"It is recommended that Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911 be repealed and that new legislation be passed, giving the local authorities sufficient power to provide for the elimination of dangerous grade operations by railroads, and limiting the exercise of that power in such manner as shall protect the State and municipal corporation from overenthusiasm of its local officers in regard to important details.

"Inasmuch as it appears that local authorities are likely to take more interest in providing for grants of city property to private corporations engaged in public service than is apparently taken in the same transaction by the officers of the corporation involved, it is suggested that the Legislature in the act provide such limitations and restrictions as will limit the use of public property and facilities to that which is absolutely necessary for the public improvement sought, and no more."

Land Valuation Board Meets.

The committee appointed by the Public Service Commission to examine the value of lands sought to be exchanged by the city and the New York Central Railroad for the relocation of tracks on the west side, held its first conference with the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities in Controller Prendergast's office yesterday. In addition to the members of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, the conference was attended by Public Service Commissioners Whitney, Hervey, and Hodge, Mayor Mitchel took an active part in the discussion.

"It is appreciated by all concerned that the proposed contract with the New York Central Railroad Company suggests a great many important questions," Controller Prendergast said, after the conference was over, "and these have many important ramifications. As was natural, our first meeting was confined to a general discussion, and no conclusions of any kind were arrived at. The meeting was of the most harmonious character, a very helpful spirit being exhibited by the members of the Public Service Commission toward the subject in hand."

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

Caruso in "Samson," next Monday, starts the last six weeks of New York's opera season. Farrar in "Thais" ends the Brooklyn series next Tuesday. Further repetitions on Broadway include a Wednesday "Walkuere," Gadski and Urlus; Thursday matinee, "Rigoletto," Caruso and Barrientos; Thursday evening, "Sans Gene," Farrar and Amato; Friday, "Canterbury Pilgrims," Sembach and Ober; and Saturday matinée, "Siegfried," Urlus and Gadski.

Great American Circus Tonight.

There was a dress rehearsal last night of the "Old Glory" pageant, which will be given in connection with the great American Circus, which opens tonight, at Madison Square Garden. The Vacation Association announced that the box seats had been taken by persons socially prominent. Leading stage folk will aid in the entertainment.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42D ST.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.
Miss Springtime
All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY (POP.) & Saturday 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story
Comedy.
Turn to the Right

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
AN INSTANTANEOUS COMEDY SUCCESS—MORE LAUGHS THAN IN "PEG O' MY HEART."
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT
NEW COMEDY BY MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM A. BRADY presents
COURTENAY-WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART.
Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20
Pop. Mat. Today
ENTIRE ORCH. $1.50. ENTIRE BALC. $1.00.
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Musical Comedy Triumph with Margaret Romaine, Billy B. Van, Flora Zabelle

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
LAST 6 PERFORMANCES.
Elsie Ferguson in Hubert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE
Next Mon. Night. Seats Tomorrow
THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,
"Our Betters"
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
Pop. Price Mat. Today
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; ADELE RAWLEY; ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (POP.) & Sat. 2:30
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (POP.) & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
"Frances Starr Captivating."—World.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 45 St. Tel. Bryant 9644.
Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Saturday 2:15. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:30.

EVERYBODY LOVES FURS.
UNUSUAL, ENTERTAINING, INTERESTING.
2nd Exhibition of Julian C. Austrian's Unique Motion Picture Production,
"The Great Fur Industry"
FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER.
Beautiful pictures of fur-bearing animals. Complete process of manufacture, fur fashions, etc.
Tickets at Box Office Now. Popular Prices.
CARNEGIE HALL, MONDAY EVE., MARCH 12TH.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, 25c to $1.
Bargain Matinee Today, 25c to $1.
A GORGEOUS, COLORFUL PRODUCTION WITH CO. OF 250 PEOPLE
The Wanderer
Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage.
PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
200 ORCH. SEATS $1. (Except Sat. Eve.)

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1. 100 Novelties! Novice Ballet
Hippodrome
THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE
with ANNETTE (Herself)
KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids
IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE.
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. B'way & 167th St. A ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MAX LINDER in "MAX COMES ACROSS."
PEGGY HYLAND in "THE INTRIGUE."
Loew's American Roof 43 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
"The New Producer" O'Connor & Dixon, Reserved
"A Soldier's Wife," and 5 others. 25, 35, 50

Powys Lectures, Cort Theatre,
Thursdays, March 8th and 15th, at 11 A. M.
"America, the Hope of the Future."
"France, Mistress of the Art of Life."
Admission $1.00 Day of Lecture.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
PLAYHOUSE "Best play and production I have seen in America."—Kaufman. "Keeps Up Appearances."
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ICELAND ICE SKATING
Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon & Supper.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
Wm. Rock & Frances White, Jack Wilson & Co., "The Medals Abroad," with Jas. B. Carson, others, and Adelaide & Hughes.

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GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & CO. of 35 in her "1917 Revue," James J. Corbett, Rob't T. Haines & Co., others.

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The New York Times Lost and Found Column is the most positive means of securing lost property. Call up 1000 Bryant or advertising a loss.—Adv.

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MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
With the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
Timely, thrilling and enlightening.—Times.

GARRICK B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:30. FIRST $1.50 MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
E. H. Sothern's "Adventure" into the field of playwrighting
A Huge Success
STRANGER THAN FICTION
"Sothern's satire succeeds."—Sun.
"Expert construction, characterization and humor."—Times.
"Sothern cleverly jokes. Farce very amusing."—Louis de Foe, World.
"Audience welcomes authors and stars."—Herald.
"Clever and screamingly funny."—Vivian, American.
"Amuses. Much exceedingly clever."—Tribune.
"Clever satire."—Commercial.
JOHN CRAIG, MARY YOUNG and fine cast.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy
Music, with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
ADELE ROWLAND "Hits the bull's eye."—Dairnton, Eve. World.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
LAST WEEKS "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune.
MAGIC
and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS.
CANARY COTTAGE
39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Popular Price Mat. Today 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Mat. Today.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sa.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. Today 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44TH ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
FARRAR AS JOAN
in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN"
PATRIOTIC MATINEES
25 & 50c

LAST 2 WEEKS OF PRESENT WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
BIG BILL
COMEDY THEA., 110 W. 41st St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.

MICHIO ITOW
FAMOUS JAPANESE DANCER.
COMEDY THEATRE 110 West 41st Street
MATINEE TODAY at 3 P. M.

LITTLE THEATRE 44TH ST., WEST OF B'WAY.
Six Conferences by
JACQUES COPEAU
Mons. & Thurs. in March, beg. the 12th, at 3 P. M. Sub'n $15. Apply Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Wash'n Sq.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 50c.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred NIBLO

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Gala Opening Tonight at 8. THEN TWICE DAILY, 2 AND 8.
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Phone 5100 Madison Square Reserved
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Seats NOW at Gimbel Bros. and Lehigh Valley Ticket Off., 1460 B'way, and Mad. Sq. Garden.

81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
NOW The Winsome Star
Constance Talmadge
in a thrilling romance, "BETSY'S BURGLAR"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today, 10c, 15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way.
2:30—TWICE DAILY—8:30
WILLIAM FOX Presents
The HONOR SYSTEM
R. A. Walsh's Master Film Drama.
Mats. 25c & 50c. Nights 25c to $1.

PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
PERFORMANCES 2, 4:30, 8:30.
The CRISIS
By WINSTON CHURCHILL
Mats. 25c & 50c. Eves. 25c & $1. Reserved.

BROADWAY Mats. 2:30—25c and 50c. Evs. 8:30—25c to $1.00.
The BARRIER Photo Drama from the famous novel. 725 Seats at 50c.
By REX BEACH B'way and 41st Street.

RIALTO B'way & 42d. Rex Beach in The Tropics, "Mutiny," Drew Comedy; Male Quartette, Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND MARY PICKFORD in "Poor Little Rich Girl." Prizma Natural Color Pict. Victor Moore, Strand Orch.

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EVERY EVG. 8:15 SAT. MAT. 2:15
ADOLF PHILIPP in "DER CORNER GROCER"

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WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. AFT., MARCH 11—TUES. AFT., MARCH 13.
BEETHOVEN'S "EROICA" SYMPHONY AND
KREISLER, CASALS, BAUER | IN BEETHOVEN'S TRIPLE CONCERTO
Seats $1 to $3. Boxes $20 and $25, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
Two Farewell Concerts
BEFORE BEGINNING A TEN WEEKS' TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 15—Sat. Evg., March 17,
MME. LOUISE HOMER SOLOIST
Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Thais, Farrar, Garrison, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, First Time, Canterbury Pilgrims, Ober, Mason; Sembach, Althouse, Reiss, Leonhardt, Bloch, Ruysdael, Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. Sat. at 2, ($1 to $5), Carmen, Farrar, Case; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Elisir d'Amore, Barrientos, Sparkes; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, Francesca da Rimini, Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Bada, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3), Lucia, Barrientos; Carpi, De Luca, Rossi, Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8, Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Tues., Mar. 13, at 8, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thais, Farrar; Botta, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 7:45, Walkuere, Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Whitehill, Ruysdael, Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., Mch. 15, Special Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5.) Rigoletto, Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Ida Lisca, Rothier, Cond., Papi. Seats Today, 9 A. M.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PhilharmoniC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL
Next Friday Afternoon at 2:30.
Program includes
BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral" Symphony and TCHAIKOVSKY'S Symphony No. 4.
Next Saturday Evening at 8:30,
Soloist GLUCK
ALMA DVORAK, "New World" Symphony; STRAUSS, "Eulenspiegel"; WAGNER, Overture Tannhauser.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917

GERMAN REASONING OUTDONE BY AUSTRIA.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, earnestly desiring to avoid a breach of relations with the United States, yet not daring to break with Germany, dispatches to the Government at Washington a note in which, while in fact seeking to justify assassination at sea by submarine, it employs terms and arguments pertinent only to a discussion of legitimate cruiser warfare and offers to the examination of a candid world a process of reasoning that surpasses in hardihood the most daring exploits of the German mind during the whole course of the war. In the main argument the mention of submarines is skillfully and consistently avoided, and by that device Germany's ally is able to cite uncontested principles of international law, to refer to positions taken by our Government, to appeal to reason, right, and justice with an appearance of plausibility sufficient to convince minds unwary enough not to perceive that reasoning entirely appropriate to a defense of legitimate methods of warfare at sea is irrelevant, meaningless, and void when resorted to in justification of submarine forays against merchant ships. It is as if the right to take property by eminent domain should be cited in justification of common theft.

The author of the note is at his worst when, in perhaps the clumsiest attempt at subtlety ever made in a serious diplomatic communication, he seeks to maintain the thesis that the warning which the Austrian Government admits must be given to ships of commerce before they are attacked is valid and sufficient whether given to the crew and passengers immediately before the attack or issued before the departure of the vessel which is to be sunk—as in the well-remembered case of the Lusitania—or through a general notification that merchant ships will incur the risk of destruction if they venture within a barred zone. This is not true, of course, even of cruiser warfare; as applied to submarines, the theory has been repudiated by our Government with emphasis and iteration. It is not applicable even in the case of enemy merchantmen, yet the Austrian Government prides itself on not having sunk "one enemy merchantman "without previous, if only general, "warning."

It is contended in this note that the principles of humanity would be better observed by timely warning "against using endangered vessels." Starting from this assumption, the argument proceeds easily and naturally to an impudent proffer of advice to our Government that it should warn American citizens to take to the seas, if at all, only in neutral vessels, thus avoiding the danger inseparable from travel on passenger ships of the enemy. In view of the fact that Germany has notified us of her purpose to sink all ships within the barred zone, neutral and enemy alike, making exception only in favor of one American ship a week bestriped like a painted Indian, with a port which no American passenger ships visit as its only permitted destination, this piece of cool counsel certainly assumes on our part a state of mind remarkably responsive to the Teutonic point of view.

There is one highly unfortunate reference in the note. It cites with approval the expression of the hope made at the Second Hague Conference that the time might come when "the law "enforced for war on land should be "employed, so far as this was possi-"ble, also for war on sea." Our representatives at both Hague Conferences were instructed to "propose to "the Conference the principle of ex-"tending to strictly private property "at sea the immunity from destruc-"tion or capture by belligerent pow-"ers which such property always en-"joys on land as worthy of being in-"corporated in the permanent law of "civilized nations." The German principle, and Austria's note is merely an argument in support of that principle, is that private property of enemies and neutrals alike may be destroyed at sea without any of those preliminaries of warning and sparing of human life that civilization and humanity demand.

The note makes much of the argument that inasmuch as neutrals venture at their own risk within the sphere of warlike operations on land, therefore it is obvious that if they venture into the neighborhood of warlike operations at sea they must blame nobody but themselves. No neutral ventures within the sphere of warlike operations at sea, when those operations are conducted in accordance with rules of law everywhere recognized except by Germany and her allies. But this is the foundation vice of the Austrian argument, a vice that destroys it from beginning to end. Submarine warfare upon merchant ships is not lawful, the decree proclaiming the barred zones and Germany's intentions therein was issued in brazen defiance of all law, and our Government has repeatedly so declared. The Austrian mind does, indeed, leave the German mind hopelessly in the rear when it resorts to arguments like these and puts analogy to such uses.

Austria declares that "the assurance given in the Ancona case," that "enemy private vessels so far as they "do not flee or offer resistance shall "not be destroyed before the persons "aboard are secured," has not been "abolished nor restricted" by the Barred Zone decree of Jan. 31, 1917. That assurance, so far as it goes, is welcome. But the whole argument of the Austrian note, and it is a very long note, is an endeavor to sustain the contrary principle, that we cannot complain of the unwarned destruction of ships within the barred zone, that Germany was warranted and justified in issuing the proclamation of Jan. 31, in short that we must keep our ships out of the area of danger or take the consequences. The chief encouragement we can derive from the Austrian note, its highest significance, is the reason it gives us for believing that Austria is very far from being at one with Germany in accepting the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare as either expedient or safe. Germany's communications on this subject are curt, brusque, uncompromising. Her ally, Austria, argues at great length, and with what her Foreign Minister evidently regards as plausibility, in justification. The prolixity and the nature of the note are clear evidence that Austria dreads a break with the United States. She has enemies enough already, she is hard pressed, like a panting and exhausted runner in a race she would be only too glad to retire from the contest. She is overawed by Germany, her new Emperor has not the will or the courage to declare himself a free man, the great Austrian Empire is and apparently will remain a vassal State subject to the German will.

MILITARY TRAINING IN NEW YORK

Measures for national defense in the various States should be supplementary to the plans of the Federal Government, but while the nation is without a general law for universal training such action as that taken yesterday by the Legislature of New York in amending the Slater bill of last year is of vast importance to the whole country. This amendment, which provides for the military training of all able-bodied youths in New York State, not merely of schoolboys, between the ages of 16 and 19 years, was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 82 to 5 and by the Senate unanimously. No doubt remains of the attitude of this State in regard to general military training. The law as amended provides for the substitution in some cases of such vocational training as will fit young men for State service. With the operation of this law, under the Military Training Commission, and the continuation next Summer of the training camps at Plattsburg, in which 50,000 men are expected to take part, New York will be doing its full duty to the nation. The development of the National Guard will not be hindered. Under the proposed plan of the General Staff, if that is enacted by the Sixty-fifth Congress, Federal assistance to the present organized militia will be continued for five years.

Senator THEODORE DOUGLAS ROBINSON, in urging the acceptance of his bill for a military census of the State, spoke with feeling when he said that "we cannot count upon the Federal "Government to do anything concrete "in time to be of real service," but not with the best judgment. The indications are that his bill will be passed.

THE RAILWAYS AND TAXATION.

Nobody can hold the railways to blame for the taxes they have to pay. Nor is there any general appreciation how the many local and national taxes mount up in the aggregate. The Pennsylvania Railway's report brings the facts out into bold relief. Last year the company's taxes increased 19 per cent., an increase in ten years of 129 per cent. Inasmuch as railway taxes were never less than those of other taxpayers, an increase of 129 per cent. is like another inch on a man's nose. If it was previously a long nose, the additional inch seems a yard. Taxes now take 14 cents out of each dollar of operating revenue, compared with 8 cents ten years ago, when already taxes were complained of.

The ten-year comparison is significant. It was ten years ago that there was another railway embargo, and the necessity of relaxing unreasonable repression of railway profits has not yet been appreciated. Also, the year reported was an exceptionally good one for railway earnings, so that the relation between railway earnings and taxation is minimized. Yet the experience of other railways is like that of the Pennsylvania. According to the latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the ten years from 1906 to 1915, inclusive, the taxes of all railways increased from $74,785,615 to $141,238,488. The increase of taxes alone was more than the increase asked for in the advanced rate case, of which a pitiful portion only was allowed. Earnings increased as well as taxes, but the tax increase was so much greater that the per cent. of taxes to earnings for all railways rose from less than 10 per cent. to over 16 per cent. That the railways had to contend with many other increases of expenses is known to everybody.

The system of regulation is no more responsible for the steady increase of burdens put on the railways than are the railways themselves. But the regulators have not shown perception of their duty to protect the railways in the public interest as well as to regulate them. The people and the lawmakers are more responsible for the increase of taxes than either the railways or their regulators. They have acted as though it was the duty of the railways to bear public burdens, since they are public utilities. That is an inheritance from the time when exceptional favor was shown to the railways. Then their rates were too high and their profits thought excessive. That time is past. Railway profits are now too small for the public interest. There is a deficiency of the supply of transportation and an arrest of its increase. Meanwhile the country is growing, and the outlook is for worse conditions than the present.

PATRIOTS AND THE ELEVEN.

The State Legislatures are evincing the loyalty and patriotic resolve of the people to stand by the President and the United States; and the eleven Senators who conspired against their country are hearing its verdict, and that of their own States, on their conduct. Minnesota has rendered hers on the resonant, empty MOSES EDWIN CLAPP, whose place in the Senate has been taken by an American. Mr. GRONNA finds no friends in North Dakota outside of a small German element. The Legislature has expressed its confidence in Mr. WILSON. The Legislature of Mr. NORRIS's Nebraska has done the same, and a resolution has been introduced declaring that his opposition to the Armed Ship bill does not "voice the sentiment of Nebraska "nor reflect the patriotic judgment of "its citizens."

The recall exists in Oregon, and its loyal citizens are determined to use it, if it can be used, to return Senator LANE to private life. The Legislature of Mr. KIRBY'S Arkansas has passed unanimously a resolution approving Mr. WILSON'S international policy. By a likewise unanimous vote of praise for Senator ROBINSON, Mr. KIRBY'S colleague, for his support of the Armed Ship bill, both houses politely condemn Mr. KIRBY, who seems to stand alone.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE was re-elected to his third term in the Senate in 1916 by a majority of 116,000 over his Democratic opponent. He was assisted in his nomination and election by Democratic, Republican, Progressive, and Socialist votes. He has been in public life for more than a generation; and though the State has grown weary of the expensive reforms begun under his Governorship and continued by his disciples; though the days of his absolute boss-ship are passed, the subventions of Uncle ISAAC STEPHENSON cut off, and the State Republican organization has gone into other hands, and his hold upon the people has been weakening, his salience, eccentricity, and volubility, his conspicuity in the Senate, his gift of advertising, have made him a "character," jeered at sometimes, but tolerated, even prized, as a sort of State "institution." There is, fortunately, nobody quite like him; and Wisconsin stuck to him from old habit.

Secure in his new mandate, he promptly abused it. He loves to stage himself in melodramatic parts; and the share of vanity in his recent performance there is no egometer to register. But this time he is unforgivable. Nearly three weeks ago the Wisconsin Legislature passed a resolution telling Mr. WILSON that the people of Wisconsin were loyal to him and supported him. When the Zimmermann intrigue was made known, many of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S personal friends sent him telegrams urging him to support the President. The Faculty of the University of Wisconsin supports the President. LA FOLLETTE was condemned by a meeting of 4,000 Milwaukeeans. Even German-language newspapers condemned him. He would not relent. He has stretched the patience of his State too far at last. His last term has begun.

STONE, the most malevolent and disloyal of the eleven, is hearing from his people. Not the mighty-maned VARDAMAN, but WILLIAMS, the patriotic WILLIAMS, represents the sentiment of Mississippi.

The Ohio and Kentucky Legislatures denounce the filibusters. Everywhere the national sentiment, balked by the Eleven, utters itself strongly and clearly. The course of the Legislatures, the public meetings, the signature of memorials by associations of business men and by such bodies as the University of Wisconsin, even such regrettable and foolish acts as hangings in effigy, recall 1861 and the passionate patriotism that then flamed over the North. The patriotism of 1917 is nation-wide.

Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. VARDAMAN, and Mr. KENYON have waked up too late to the consequences of their course on the Armed Ship bill and are trying to wriggle out, evade, or confess and avoid. The record is made up. From whatever motives and with whatever of activity or passivity, they opposed the full maintenance of American rights. They have been judged, and their appeal fails.

FOOD CROPS.

The price of wheat has recently advanced, owing to a foreign demand which led the British Government to offer 90 cents a bushel for ocean transportation and to reports about farm reserves. These, a leading crop expert says, are only 98,000,000 bushels, against 241,000,000 a year ago, and the quantity available for export before the new crop comes is, in his opinion, less than 40,000,000 bushels. Secretary HOUSTON says that 164,000,000 bushels was the exportable surplus at the beginning of the crop year. All the estimates show that the quantity which can be sold to foreign buyers will probably be exhausted before the next harvest. While last year's crop of wheat was about 90,000,000 bushels below the five years' average, the yield of corn was only slightly deficient. But in recent months there have been large exports of corn, and the price is very high. Farm reserves are reported to be 785,000,000 bushels, against 1,133,000,000 bushels at this date in 1916. There was wheat crop shortage last year all over the world, the reduction having been 25 per cent. In Argentina a failure of all the cereals has affected one of Europe's sources of supply. We had only about two-thirds of a crop of potatoes. There were deficiencies elsewhere and prices are without precedent.

As the time for planting approaches, our farmers should be moved by the prevailing price figures, last year's deficit, and the persistent demand from abroad for American foodstuffs, to increase their food acreage. The area given to Winter wheat has been slightly enlarged, but not all the reports as to condition are favorable. What will be done in the Spring wheat States remains to be seen. The financial argument for greater potato acreage should be convincing. Our farmers' expenses are much higher than they were before the war, on account of the cost of what they must buy and of the wages they are required to pay. And it is difficult to get the workmen who are needed. But there is good reason to expect that the prices of their products will continue to be high, even if peace should come. There will be profit in additional acreage, and our farmers should strive to make large crops this year.

GOVERNMENT REBATES ANNULLED.

The Supreme Court yesterday annulled the rebate of 5 per cent. discount from customs rates on imports in American bottoms. The rebate was granted in the Underwood tariff, not for the sake of the importers, but for the sake of stimulating American shipping. Nevertheless, the importers claimed that the rebate should be allowed to the shipping of all nations which have treaties with the United States for equal or favored nation treatment. The Board of Appraisers limited the rebate to American bottoms. The Treasury refused the rebate to American bottoms, taking the view of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Customs Court of Appeals extended the rebate to the trade with twenty-two treaty nations. The Supreme Court now sustains the Treasury's original position, which had been overruled.

Inasmuch as the practice under the statute has been as contradictory as the litigation under it, estimates of the importance of the case to the Treasury cannot be reconciled. They run into scores of millions. As the Treasury actually was compelled to make a refund of eight millions in the hat band case, this litigation had serious aspects in either view of the matter. According to the Government's brief, goods in American bottoms were valued in the first year of the law at $193,000,000. The rebate on that sum was endurable. But the goods in the ships of treaty nations were valued at $890,000,000, and that was different. The upshot is that the Treasury will not have to rebate anything. It is a fortunate windfall in a time of need.

The trouble arose from the fact that Congress enacted inconsistent things with its eyes open. That is proved by the further provision that the inconsistent provisions should be construed consistently. That was nonsense and impossible, as the Supreme Court decides. Moreover, Congress has a record of legislating in that manner. It violated a sheaf of treaties by the seamen's law. It violated another set of treaties by the Canadian wood pulp legislation. In this manner it has given such offense that even France has threatened retaliation in defense of its rights, and Germany has demanded what we gave to others. In these and other cases Congress has endangered the consistency of the United States in all its favored nation treatties. We have both demanded favored nation treatment from other nations as a right and contended that we gave favored nation treatment only where we pleased, and as the result of a bargain for a consideration. When other matters cease to be so pressing, there will be sequels to our favored nation procedure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Closed Chapter Reopened.

It is to be regretted that a man as well-intentioned as IRVING T. BUSH, and particularly one who has reached a sound conclusion as to the rights and wrongs of the European war, should have had at the Carnegie Hall meeting the painful experience of finding himself the object of a vehemently hostile demonstration by several thousand other well-intentioned and right-thinking fellow-citizens. The mistake that Mr. BUSH made, however—the mistake, that invited and indeed rendered inevitable, if it did not exactly compel, what was, after all, a manifestation of impatience rather than of animosity—was that of presenting, as if it were still unsettled, a question upon which his hearers had already reached a definite and fixed decision.

There was less than no use in telling them that in the opinion of some people Germany is a Fatherland struggling against oppression—in other words, that Germany went to war in self-defense. Of course there are some people who think that, or at least who say it, but the people whom Mr. BUSH was addressing were representative of the multitude of Americans who have carefully considered all the facts in the case and convinced themselves that though Germany may now—fortunately—be fighting for existence under her present rulers and her present form of government, she started the war for the very different reason of extending her domination over a considerable part of the world.

As Mr. BUSH, when he could make himself heard, announced that he, too, was pro-Ally and not pro-German, it is evident that he accepts the second of these views of the war, and not the first. Why, therefore, could he not have treated that chapter as closed? It is not, really, the mark of a "judicial mind" to deliberate endlessly on a given situation or congeries of facts, and while it is, of course, well to hear both sides of a case before deciding it, after both sides have been heard the Judge or the jury decides. The proper thing to do then is not to continue arguing, but to pronounce and execute sentence.

Mr. BUSH had no new evidence to present as the basis of an appeal, and his repetition of arguments long since refuted was naturally irritating to hearers who believed that the time had come to act on decisions already reached.

Security Hardly Complete.

While defending in the Reichstag, yesterday, his attempt to bring about a conjoined attack on the United States by Mexico and Japan, in case of war between the United States and Germany, Dr. ZIMMERMANN, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said much that is hard to understand, but perhaps the most puzzling passage in his speech as cabled was the one in which he referred to the transmission of his now famous note of instructions to the Kaiser's representative in Washington. "For the dispatch of these instructions," he said, "a secure way was chosen, which at present is at Germany's disposal."

But it is evident to all the world, now, that the way chosen was the very reverse of "secure," as the note, instead of remaining in the hands of the officials for whom it was intended, in some as yet undisclosed manner fell into those of the American Government and then received the publicity which has made so much trouble for its authors. If that is a "secure" way, one cannot help wondering what ways are insecure, and it is a cause for still greater wonder that Dr. ZIMMERMANN spoke of this particular way as still at Germany's disposal. One would imagine that he would be looking out for others, if he has any more such notes to send.

Mystifying, too, is the fact that Dr. ZIMMERMANN, and all except a few of the other German commentators on the note in question, can see nothing in it to excite Americans or anybody else, and even now regret only that their plot was discovered and thereby foiled before the time came for carrying it out. It still seems to them both practicable and commendable—the performance of a patriotic duty. But that is natural enough, perhaps, since the only criticism received for which Dr. ZIMMERMANN cares anything has come from others who also think his one offense lay in getting found out. He is blamed for lack of skill in the conduct of underground negotiations, not for the negotiations themselves. Hence is it that his only expression of sorrow is over the fact that the Americans could decipher the special code in which it was written.

Yet he must know that, with time and a sufficiency of text on which to work, every cipher code can be translated by the experts in such work.

Greenwich Village Is Grieved.

Greenwich's villagers have good ground for complaint that the new magasine issued by and for society, instead of sticking closely to the task of explaining and defending itself, should have wandered off into an attack on the amiable young men and women who live in the vicinity of Washington Square. A joke is a joke, but twitting on facts is not a joke—it is unkind, and therefore, on The Chronicle's own showing, unmannerly and unworthy of occupants of high social circles.

The charge that the villagers are all self-conscious may be true; at any rate, they would not even attempt to refute it; but the assertion that they are all idlers and posers—and nothing else—cannot be true, for The Chronicle itself says that "their more successful and earnest colleagues long since winged north to the more comfortable surroundings of modern buildings." That emigration from the village is a reality, but is it not a continuous process, rather than one completed in the past?

And what does "more successful" mean, anyhow? Making money, apparently, in The Chronicle's opinion, and some artists who are not idlers and posers would deny that if put on the witness stand.

His Idea of Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interview with the man who stokes my furnace so completely illustrates the present attitude of this country on military preparedness that I believe it should have a little wider notice. We had agreed that there was a chance of trouble and he tapped his chest and said: "I am ready to go if they want me." He was wearing the regulation olive drab shirt, and while I knew he was not in the militia at present, it occurred to me he might have been and I asked him if he had ever served. His reply is enlightening: "No, but I have hunted rabbits a lot." At present I am engaged in wondering how much rabbit hunting is necessary as a preparation for national defense.

PAUL DWIGHT MOODY.
St. Johnsbury, Feb. 26, 1917.

PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

American Ambulance Driver Answers German Charges.

New York, March 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German Minister of War is quoted in a Berlin dispatch as saying that German prisoners are tortured by the French and kept behind the lines under fire. Why not inaugurate a policy of printing the truth beside each German dispatch received? The true explanation of this latest dispatch is that the German reserves are too few or unwilling to do the necessary road and communication trench repairing close behind the firing lines, because they find the French and English fire too hot, so the German Government has decided to bring up the French prisoners to do this work for them. What is easier than to find an excuse to justify it?

I can and do brand as a falsehood any statement that German prisoners are tortured or compelled to work behind the French lines under fire.

Over six months' service on the French fronts as an ambulance driver of the American Red Cross, attached to a French division in the sector through which the largest number of German prisoners have been passed (about 15,000,) thousands of whom I have seen and hundreds of whom I have talked to, gives me authority for what I say. The French use only their older men for work close behind the lines, and I have never seen a German prisoner in the fire zone doing anything but traveling toward the rear. Night and day I have been on the roads in the fire zone, and there isn't a prison camp or citadel that cannot be and has not been visited by our ambulance drivers. We have had eighty men in service with forty cars at Verdun during December, and never a tale from any man of any such atrocity as is quoted in this speech.

The first assembling camp for prisoners of war is well out of gun range, well kept and comfortable, and I have been through it often. The prisoners are immediately fed on arrival, with the regular French army ration and all the bread they can eat. I never saw or heard of a Frenchman abusing or ill-treating a German prisoner, but on the contrary have seen hundreds of little acts of kindness shown them. Everything is open to us foreign ambulance drivers, and we are treated as part of the French army. It is absolutely false that German officers are locked in cages, &c., for I have seen them confined in comfortable houses and allowed exercise and good food.

The whole speech is merely to try to justify an improper use of prisoners of war and to prevent the ever increasing number of voluntary German surrenders.

The French do not need to stoop to deny such lies, for there are now hundreds of good American citizens who have been to France and have seen how everything is conducted behind the French lines, and so can disprove for them all such slanders.

PHILIP O. MILLS.

The Construction of "Amity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Lodge is one of the group in Congress who hold that the President has no authority to arm merchant ships without first obtaining authority from Congress. Speaking on this subject on last Friday the Senator from Massachusetts said:

In the statutes of the United States we have a provision permitting merchant vessels to arm and defend themselves; but it expressly provides that they must not defend themselves against the armed public vessels of a nation with which we are at amity. Technically we are at amity with Germany now; and if we arm these vessels, or if they arm themselves, and then make resistance to a German vessel, be she cruiser or submarine, and if they fail in that resistance and are made prisoners, under our own statutes they can be deemed pirates and treated in that way because of that particular exception in the statute of 1819.

Senator Lodge is putting a strained construction on the word "amity." According to international law, when two nations have suspended diplomatic relations indefinitely there is no warrant for the use of the word amity in speaking of the state of affairs existing between them. On the contrary, the relations are nonamicable. Nonamicable relations are in diplomatic terms the opposite of amicable. Germany is not at present, therefore, a nation with which the United States is at amity. If old statutes are to be invoked as the sole legal ground for opposing the power of the President to defend our rights by arming American merchant ships, a law other than that to which Senator Lodge refers will have to be resurrected.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT.
New York University, March 5, 1917.

Thoughts of a Belgian-American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am Belgian born, a naturalized American citizen. I used to be quite proud of this new citizenship, but recent events somehow make me feel that I would like to tell Uncle Sam that there has been a misdeal somewhere and that I want to hand him back his papers. Who could help, in my place, drawing a parallel between the miserable wrangle in the United States Senate and the historical address of King Albert in August, 1914, to the representatives of his people, who, in one solid mass, spurned the ignoble deal offered by Germany though they knew it meant the sacrifice of all save honor? Have I not deserted a big people for a small people, not going by the map? And am I unfaithful to my adopted country if I am prouder of the little strip of territory that is still unin-vaded Belgian soil than of this vast continent?

BELGIAN-AMERICAN.
East Hampton, March 6, 1917.

Too Much for Simplicissimus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Make peace with Japan," says Zimmermann from his high window in Wilhelmstrasse to his Ambassador to Mexico, "help Mexico to conquer America." "We leave the details entirely to you." Upon reading that last sentence, it is rumored, Simplicissimus, the last alleged humorous paper in Germany, let the office cat quietly out of the front door, discharged the janitor, and vanished utterly from the face of the earth.

C. ROY DICKINSON.
New York, March 3, 1917.

Dr. Wise's Name Unauthorized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Monday, March 5, I find some correspondence between a group of gentlemen and Colonel Roosevelt. Among the signatories of the communication to Colonel Roosevelt, my own name is given. I beg to state that I never saw that letter until its publication, that the use of my name was unauthorized and unwarranted, and that, in protest against this inexcusable action on the part of some representative of the Congress of Forums, I have resigned from its Directorate.

STEPHEN S. WISE.
New York, March 6, 1917.

MERCHANDISE.

The barberry bushes
Blow in the wind,
Adrip with red corals,
Rubies of Ind.

Like merchants they offer
Wares at the door,
Salaaming and saying,
"Buy from my store!"

I've taken, O merchants—
Brim is my box,
Its jewels secured by
Neatest of locks.

Some dark day I'll open,
Spinel and rose
Revealing, as ruby-throats
Swiftly disclose

Their gem to the nimble—
Peep and no more—
Not dead Cleopatra
Such necklets wore!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

A MESSAGE TO BERLIN.

Unintentional Incursion Into Diplomacy Credited with Important Results.

H. L. Mencken in The New York World.

Reuter, the English press agency, did yeoman service while the opportunity lasted. Germans were systematically inflamed with wild tales of what was going on in the United States, and with even wilder inferences. They were made to believe their ships were being seized, the crews thereof imprisoned and German citizens subjected to oppressive espionage.

Even the safe return of Count von Bernstorff and the German Consuls, they were told, was in doubt.

The result was that the Foreign Office suffered a mild panic, and the passports of Mr. Gerard and many other Americans with him were temporarily held up. * * *

Suddenly the tension broke, and it was all over. The business was done by a telegram from the Managing Editor of a New York paper to its Berlin correspondent. It ran to no more than 200 words, but in that short space disposed of practically all the buncombe printed in Berlin for a week.

The German merchant ships in American harbors, it said, were not seized; Bernstorff was not held up; the property of Germans was not in danger. The correspondent hurried with this dispatch to the embassy, and Mr. Gerard sent him to the Foreign Office at once. That afternoon—it was Friday of that melodramatic week—the news was printed in all the Berlin papers.

An hour later there was no longer any flood upon the moon. Mr. Gerard had his passports; all was serene in the Foreign Office; there was handshaking all around. Next morning it was officially announced Mr. Gerard and his party would leave Berlin at 8 P. M. for Zurich, and that a special train was put at his disposal.

The dispatch mentioned above was cabled by THE TIMES on Feb. 7 to its correspondents in Berlin, by way of London. One of these, Oscar King Davis, took it to the Foreign Office, which caused it to be published throughout Germany. THE TIMES dispatch having been referred to so frequently by Berlin correspondents, the text is herewith supplied:

If possible send freely detention Gerard and other Americans in Germany. Only reasons received here are contained in Copenhagen dispatch to NEW YORK TIMES, supplied to our correspondent by American Legation there. There reasons amazingly absurd and there's astonishment and indignation that they could be believed in Germany. Bernstorff is safe and free to go as soon as ship available. No German ships have been seized by military or naval authorities, no German sailors arrested. Sailors wishing to leave ships have been required to go to immigrant station and enter country through that in usual way. Crews of interned German cruisers were removed from them and cared for as measure of safety. Kronprinzessin Cecilie has been seized in long-standing civil suit at Boston, but that was to prevent damage which might lessen her value as surety for suitor's claim. As for other German ships, Government has announced officially that it will not take them over and Germans free to do as please with them. This represents everything that has happened here in relation to Germans and German ships.

BIPARTISAN CONGRESS PLAN

Leaders to Discuss Organization Scheme with Clark as Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Bi-partisan organization of the incoming House, with Champ Clark as Speaker and the committee memberships and patronage equally divided, is being discussed by Democratic and Republican leaders as a possibility in the event the five independent members hold up public business in the next session by attempting to dictate how the House shall be organized.

The independents thus far have declined to align themselves with either of the big parties and have held several secret caucuses. If they vote as a unit, as it now appears they may, they can delay business in the House just as long as party lines are maintained. At best neither Democrats nor Republicans will have more than 215 party members, and 218 are required to elect a Speaker, except by special agreement.

In case of a deadlock, many Democrats and Republicans believe it would be their patriotic duty in the face of an international crisis to break down party lines regardless of political fortunes. The desire of the House to keep its record clear of any charge of tying President Wilson's hands as the Senate did is expected to play a big part in converting members to the bi-partisan proposal.

It is a House boast that a large majority of its membership always has stood behind the President in the many crises of the last three years.

Nearly every leader of importance on either side has been sounded for his views on the bi-partisanship plan, and no vigorous opponent of it as a last resort has been found. Republican Leader Mann is quoted as saying recently at a dinner to retiring New York members of the House that he had rather see bi-partisan control of the House than to see it controlled by a small band of "filibusters."

Democrats learned with pleasure today that contrary to precedent in New York, Governor Whitman probably would call a special election soon for the selection of a successor to the late Representative Conry, Democrat, who came from a strong Tammany district. While attending the inauguration Governor Whitman discussed the situation with several Republican leaders, and although it appeared certain that a special election would add another Democrat to the incoming House, making it stand a tie at 215 members each, they advised him to call it. Failure to call a special election at this time, he was told, would set a precedent which Democratic Governors of States with Republican Representatives might have opportunities to follow.

START FIXING PAPER PRICE.

Large Staff Put to Work by Trade Commission on Details.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Federal Trade Commission put a large staff at work today on details for fixing news print paper prices. Many publishers of the country, not represented in recent conferences here, must be induced to enter the arbitration arrangement before it is a success, and additional manufacturers must be persuaded to cooperate in the plan.

The price of $2.50 a hundred pounds in carload lots, named by the commission Sunday, is expected by the commission to give general satisfaction to publishers, some of whom have been paying twice that.

WOMEN WIN IN ARKANSAS.

Governor Signs Bill Which Permits Them to Vote at Primaries.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The Arkansas House of Representatives today, by a vote of 54 to 27, finally passed the Riggs Suffrage bill, which gives women the right to vote in primary elections. Governor Brough signed the bill tonight at a suffrage mass meeting.

The bill empowers women to vote at party primaries, after paying poll tax and swearing to support candidates of their party. It also provides that women meet all suffrage qualifications required of male voters. Proponents of the bill say it is the next step to full equal suffrage, as nominations in this State at the Democratic primaries always mean election.

RETURNS $30,000,000 DUTY TO IMPORTERS

Supreme Court Decision Annuls 5 Per Cent. Discount Provision of Present Tariff.

LONG FIGHT OVER CLAUSE

Justices Declare the Discount Is Inoperative Because Conflicting with Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The clause in the tariff law granting a 5 per cent. discount in duties to imports brought in American ships or inferentially in ships of nations with which the United States has favored nation treaties, was annulled today as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Through Justice Holmes the court held that the discount clause, designed to aid in upbuilding the American merchant marine, was inoperative altogether because it conflicted with existing treaties. It was held inapplicable both to American vessels and to those of the twenty-two foreign nations having favored nation treaties with the United States.

Pending decision of the case the regular duties were collected, until the Federal Treasury amassed between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, which has been held ready to return to importers in case the court decided the clause invalid.

The discount clause provides "that a discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States, provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation."

The Attorney General held the clause void and inoperative as discriminatory and violative of treaties. Upon appeal of many New York importers the Board of Custom Appraisers held it operative only to imports in American ships. The importers appealed to the Customs Court, which held that the discount should be given not only upon such imports, but also upon those in vessels of the "treaty nations." From this ruling the Department of Justice appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court's decision in the 5 per cent. rebate case was received with keen disappointment by importing interests of this city, as, barring the single exception of the hat trimmings case of a quarter of a century ago, the issue involved the largest amount in possible refunds on a single issue in the history of tariff litigation.

Just prior to the outbreak of the European war Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo ordered Collectors and other officers of the customs to treat the section as a nullity. Importers, however, managed to get a test case involving the validity of the law's section before the Board of General Appraisers.

The board held that the provision was applicable to goods imported in American bottoms, and not to merchandise entered in vessels of foreign nations. On appeal the United States Court of Customs Appeals reversed the board and the issue was then taken to the Supreme Court.

COMPENSATION LAW UPHELD.

Statutes of This and Other States Indorsed—Other Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The laws of three States as to workmen's compensation to be paid in case of personal injury or death in the performance of duty were upheld by the United States Supreme Court today in cases brought up on appeal from New York, Iowa, and Washington States.

The general principles underlying the cases were practically the same. The Washington case differed from the others only in the matter of State insurance. The New York case was that of the New York Central Railroad Company against Sarah White, whose husband was accidentally killed while engaged as a watchman.

The widow instituted proceedings before the State Workemen's Compensation Commission, which found for her, in accordance with the law and the facts, and this ruling was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This decree was affirmed by the New York State Court of Appeals.

The opinion was rendered by Justice Pitney. The court affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals, sustaining the New York law, on the broad principle that he who expects to derive an advantage from an act done by another must answer for any injury the third person may sustain in the performance. It was held that there was no phase of the case which would make it an interstate commerce case, or bring it under the Federal compensation statute.

The court said that the New York act was intended to obtain a just settlement of a difficult problem, and that there was no defense against its operation from the contention that no fault of the employer entered into the casualty by which the employe lost his life. It was pointed out that there were many statutes imposing liability without fault, and they had been sustained by the courts.

The Supreme Court decided a number of other cases today. In the suit of Bond & Butterfield, New York cotton brokers, for recovery of $2,400 from J. L. Hume of Austin, Texas, upon a New York Cotton Exchange contract, the court held that the Texas Bucket Shop act does not prevent recovery by the brokers in the Texas Federal courts upon a "future" contract executed in New York.

The court sustained a judgment in a suit by Thomsen & Co., New York shippers, against Sir Charles W. Cayser and other British shipowners, for treble damages under the Sherman law for alleged combination of steamship shipping to South Africa in 1899.

The court refused to reopen or reconsider its recent decision in the Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases, and denied the application of F. Drew Caminetti of Sacramento for rehearing of its decree affirming his conviction. Mandates in the cases of Caminetti, Diggs, and L. T. Hays of Alva, Okla., putting their convictions into force, now will be issued.

NOMINATES GRAYSON AGAIN.

PEACE PARTY OUSTS MRS. CARRIE CATT

Resents Her Offer to President Wilson of Suffragists' Services.

HER PACIFISM QUESTIONED

Women Decide That Another Honorary Vice Chairman Is What They Really Must Have.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Sufrage Party, was ousted from the honorary Vice Chairmanship of the Women's Peace Party last night because she offered President Wilson the services of the suffragists of the country in case of war. This action was taken at the second annual dinner of the Peace Party, held at 11 East Forty-fourth Street. It had been announced that the policy of the Peace Party in the international crisis would be outlined, but it took so long to oust Mrs. Catt that the declaration of principles had to be postponed.

The dinner began early—at 6:30 o'clock—and after addresses by S. K. Radcliffe, English publicist, and a few others the election of officers was taken up. Newspaper reporters were not allowed at the session, but after it was over, at 11 o'clock, it was announced that Miss Crystal Eastman had been re-elected Chairman, and Mrs. Henry Villard, head of the Emergency Peace Federation, had been chosen Honorary Chairman.

The knowledge that Mrs. Catt had been an Honorary Vice Chairman brought the question, when the list of new officers was given out, of what had become of her. It was then explained that Mrs. Catt had not been re-elected because her pacifism wasn't 100 per cent. pure. It was also learned that when the time came for the election of Honorary Vice Chairman a slate was made up which included the name of Mrs. Catt, but on motion the slate lost.

It was recalled that Mrs. Catt had offered the services of the suffragists to the nation and the argument was made that she had usurped power in so doing without a referendum of the membership. Mrs. Margaret Lane said:

"We are first of all against war and have nothing to do with anything connected with the waging of war. Many of us are members of the National Woman Suffrage Party and resented our services being offered for any purpose until we consented. So, all together, it was decided that Mrs. Catt's pacifism wasn't strong enough for her name to appear as one of the officials of the Woman's Peace Party, and she wasn't re-elected. I hope she doesn't feel bad about it."

It was also learned that Mrs. Catt was not without friends, but the vote on ousting her was not made public. The following Vice Chairmen were elected: Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, and Mrs. James P. Warbasse. Mrs. Henry G. Leach was named Treasurer, and the following Honorary Vice Chairmen were elected: Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Mrs. Marice Rutledge Hale, Mrs. A. M. La Mont, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Mrs. Florence Kelley.

After the election of officers an attempt was made to place the Peace Party on record as to war policies, which brought a spirited debate. There was proposed a motion recommending that the State Department refuse passports to persons who intended to pass through the submarine war zone, but this was voted down. It was then decided to wait until some time next week to decide what the international policies of the party are.

RAE TANZER WEEPS IN COURT

Jury Warned Against Outbreaks by Osborne's Accuser.

Rae Tanzer, the former milliner's assistant who is being tried in the Federal District Court for perjury growing out of her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, created a stir in court yesterday, the second day of the present trial, while Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., was opening the Government's case. She wept bitterly and jumped in her feet at many statements he made in his opening address.

The jury did not seem to be impressed greatly. Mr. Rand had warned the members of the jury on Monday against such exhibitions when, in selecting the talesmen, he asked them that their judgment would be affected by "weepings and wailings, feigned or genuine."

Mr. Osborne came into the courtroom yesterday afternoon. It is probable that he will testify today. The afternoon session was taken up by Former Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein, now a special prosecutor in the Tanzer case, who read into the record much of the defendant's testimony at the trial at which Franklin D. Safford was convicted of perjury.

BRUSH *YOUR* TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

We cannot all have *perfect* teeth, but we can have *clean* teeth. ALBODON DENTAL CREAM contains the highest percentage of *tooth-cleaning* and polishing properties of any dentifrice obtainable, so it is certain to clean *your* teeth best.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

BRIDE OF IRVING STEIN.

Miss Mollie S. Kaminsky Wedded at the Astor—The Attendants.

The wedding of Irving Stein, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stein, and Miss Mollie S. Kaminsky, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kaminsky of 1,113 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Astor, in the East Ballroom. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Elias Solomon of the Congregation Kehilath Israel, assisted by the Cantor, Nathan Goldsmith, and the choir from Ohab Zedek sang.

The bride wore a white satin gown embroidered in silver bullion, and a tule veil, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her attendants were Miss Dorothy Kaminsky, maid of honor, and the Misses Bella Hyman, Lillian Epstein, Fanny Kaminsky, and Anna Lewitz as bridesmaids. They wore old rose and blue frocks topped by crownless halo hats to match. Harry Stein was the best man, and the ushers were Leo Newman, Max Stein, Benjamin Wolfer, Solomon Baron, Murray Krinsky, and Samuel Kaminsky.

The dinner, reception, and dancing were held in the large ballroom for about 250 guests. After a honeymoon spent at Palm Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Stein will live at the Apthorp.

When the bride left the festivities she wore the wedding gift of the bridegroom's father, Samuel Stein, and his partner, an ermine coat.

HE PROPOSED 1,000 TIMES.

H. G. Farnum, 34, to Wed Viola Trueman, 16, Betrothed at 5 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Miss Viola Evelyn Trueman, a sixteen-year-old Roxbury girl, will be married March 28 to Harry G. Farnum, 34 years old, of 440 Riverside Drive, New York, to whom she was betrothed on her fifth birthday. Miss Trueman's parents had to give their consent at City Hall because of her age.

When Mr. Farnum was a student at Cornell he proposed on a visit to the Trueman home. Little Viola and Mrs. Trueman consented, but Mr. Trueman objected then and had been objecting ever since till recently, when he was won over by the combined pleadings of his wife, daughter, and prospective son-in-law.

Mr. Farnum, in telling of his engagement, said:

"When I asked Mrs. Trueman for her daughter's hand at the time Viola was only five, it wasn't a boyish prank, and she understood me as she has through these years, and consented. Her father tried to laugh my plan down. He has tried it for eleven years. Now, however, he knows I am serious, and admits to that. I was to have had the question. I believe I have been refused Viola's hand by her father at least 1,000 times."

Harry G. Farnum could not be reached at his apartment, 440 Riverside Drive, last night, and no one at that address could give any information concerning his approaching marriage.

MARGARET UNGER WEDS.

The Bride of Harry L. Gips at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Unger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Unger of 254 West Ninety-sixth Street, and Harry L. Gips of this city took place last evening at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

The bride, who wore a gown of silver cloth, was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Unger, who was in orchid-colored tulle. The young Misses Katherine Wolf, Janet Schwartz, and Anna Goldwicker acted as flower girls.

Dr. Arnold W. Engel was best man, and the ushers were Kester and Jerome Gips, Alec Collin, and David Wertheim. The couple have gone South on their honeymoon.

Ferry-Morris Wedding on April 9.

The wedding of Miss Jean Morris, the daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Mansfield Ferry, the son of Mrs. Charles H. Ferry of this city, will be solemnized on Monday, April 9, in St. James's Episcopal Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. It will be a small wedding followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, 27 East Seventy-second Street.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Frye Brooks of Germantown, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Grace Brooks, to William C. McClelland of New York and Passaic, N. J. Mr. McClelland for a number of years represented New York in the soccer field against the Philadelphia Cricket League.

The engagement of Miss Catherine Burdette of Washington, D. C., to Edward St. L. Pendergast of this city has been announced. Miss Burdette is a daughter of Mrs. S. C. Neale by a former marriage, and made her debut at the Capital two years ago. The wedding will take place this Spring.

Marburg to Lecture on Peace League

Theodore Marburg, former United States Minister to Belgium and a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Organization of the League to Enforce Peace, is to deliver addresses on the aims of that organization on March 11 in Earl Hall, Columbia University, at 6 o'clock in the evening; on March 19 at the Hotel Savoy, at 1 o'clock, and on March 20 at noon in the chapel of Columbia University.

Posture League to Meet Saturday.

The American Posture League is to hold a meeting on Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue. Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, President of the league, is to preside.

A Reception for Jeannette Rankin.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw has issued cards to a reception to Miss Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman of Montana, at her house, 6 East Sixty-sixth Street, from 4 to 7 o'clock tomorrow.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Be Just to Humanity,

help all who suffer, but don't leave helpless

Those Who Suffer Most.

The tragedy of Lithuania is little known, because news from that front was not available.

Lithuanian Territory,

including East Prussia, Governments of Suvalki, Grodno, Vilno, Kovno and Courland, was four times swept by two contesting armies, causing devastation and suffering too horrible to describe.

As a consequence of these conditions:

All children below five years are dead,

adults are dying by the thousands from starvation.

Your help to the Lithuanian people

in this calamity is earnestly solicited.

Please make checks payable to Liberty National Bank, New York, for Lithuanian War Sufferers.

Address letters to

THE LITHUANIAN WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE,
200 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hon. J. J. Casey, Pres.
M. W. Bush, Treasurer.

I enclose my check for ——— for the Lithuanian War Victims. Please send official receipt.

Name.....

Address.....

PORTAL, REBEL CHIEF IN CUBA, SURRENDERS

Was Candidate for Governor of Santa Clara and Mainstay of Revolt in Gomez's Home.

MENOCAL IS CONFIDENT

Insurgents, He Says, Must Either Give Up or Be Driven Into the Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Liberal attempt against the Cuban Government received a severe shock tonight by the news that Pedro Sanchez del Portal, Liberal candidate for Governor of Santa Clara, province and considered one of the mainstays of the rebels in Gomez's home province, had surrendered. Portal surrendered at Vueltas and arrived tonight at Santa Clara under guard. He will be brought to Havana immediately.

Colonel Pujol reported today that many soldiers and some officers from the army were surrendering, all asserting they were forced against their wills to join the movement. Pujol reports that all sugar mills are grinding. He also reported that he expects to have the railroads and bridges repaired, so that passenger traffic between Cledo da Villa and Camagüey will probably be resumed Friday.

The troop movements reported today were unimportant, the rebels having scattered into such small bands that it is difficult to force them to an engagement with the regulars.

President Menocal made a statement tonight in which he denounced as greatly exaggerated, reports of the revolt now being given out in New York and Washington by revolutionary sympathizers. He declared that the insurgent in Oriente Province will either have to surrender or be driven into the sea.

President Menocal said in part:

"The general situation in Cuba could not be more satisfactory, in view of the special circumstances attending the seditious movement in progress. Complete order reigns in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas, as well as in the major portion of Santa Clara. Nearly all of Camagüey is dominated by the loyal forces under command of Colonel Pujol, and in Oriente the rebels are in possession of only Santiago and the surrounding territory.

"Every other district there, including Bayamo, Manzanillo, Puerto Padre, Holguin, Mayari, Victoria de las Tunas, Antilla, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo is in the hands of the legally constituted authorities. Reference to the map will show what this means—that the Santiago rebels must either surrender or be driven into the sea."

AMERICAN OFFICER SIDES WITH REBELS

U. S. Commander at Santiago, Cuba, Warns Against Military Operations in Province.

SANTIAGO, March 6.—The following proclamation has been issued by Commander Belknap, in charge of United States Naval affairs at Santiago:

"The civil Governor of the Province of Oriente, viewing with grave concern the extraordinary conditions prevailing in some parts of the province, due to a state of insurgency, and being moved by a sentiment of humanity to embrace available means for the restoration of normal conditions at the earliest possible moment for preventing widespread misery, disorder, and industrial disorganization, and having urgently requested my assistance and moral support, I hereby declare any military activity, beyond that necessary to restore and preserve order and tranquillity, prejudicial to the peace and welfare of the province. I further solemnly warn all persons against taking part in military operations in the Province of Oriente except under orders from the Military Commandant of the province.

"Persons under the command of said commandant against committing or taking part in any and every hostile act within the province and against advancing into this province with intent to disturb its peace, and every individual and subordinate leader of any body of men acting in disregard of this warning will be severally and collectively held responsible to the full extent of the law."

The Royal Bank of Canada has asked for protection for the American sugar mills at Santa Anna, in which it claims an interest to the amount of more than $1,000,000.

It is reported that the forces under Colonel Pablo Menocal, the President's brother, are marching from Bayamo toward the district where the mills are located, and are said to have destroyed the property of General Gonzales Flavell of the insurgent army, as well as other properties.

Menocal Cables Denial.

President Menocal sent a cablegram yesterday to Leopoldo Dolz, the Cuban Consul General here, denying the statement by Dr. Orestes Ferrara, the Liberal spokesman in this country, that Commander Reginald R. Belknap, in command of the naval forces at Santiago, had recognized the rebel General Fernandez as the military commander in control of the Province of Oriente.

Dr. Ferrara had been quoted as saying that Commander Belknap, acting for this Government, had signed an agreement with Fernandez guaranteeing fair elections and recognizing General Fernandez.

The assertion that the American Navy officer had recognized the rebel General was branded as untrue by Dolz.

"President Wilson has already said that the Government of the United States would not treat with the rebels," he said. "The warships are there to protect American interests."

Quantities of machine guns, saddles, and ammunition have been purchased here by the Government, it was said. The call for volunteers has increased President Menocal's forces to about 30,000 men.

Dos Passos Estate About $100,000.

The will of John R. Dos Passos, lawyer, who died on Jan. 27 last, divides his estate of about $100,000 between his sons, Louis Hays Dos Passos of 18 East Fifty-sixth Street and John D. Dos Passos of 214 Riverside Drive. The son Louis gets all his father's pictures and art objects, and the other son receives his jewelry.

Howland Left $500,000 to Family.

William B. Howland, publisher of the Independent and Harper's Weekly, who died suddenly on Feb. 27 last, gave his estate of more than $500,000 to his wife and two sons. Mrs. Ella M. Howland, the widow, received the household effects and the income from the residue. Upon her death the principal goes to the sons, Karl V. S. and Harold J. Howland.

ORGAN RECITAL

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church

55TH STREET AND 5TH AVE.

4:30

MARCH 8

Mr. W. L. FARNAM, Organist, of Emanuel Church, Boston.

Public Cordially Invited.

No Collection.

'VESTIGIAL VICE IN DANCE.'

Dr. Karl Reiland Sees Unlovely Jungle Antics in Modern Classics.

The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a communicant, arraigns the "jungle antics" of some modern dances in the weekly bulletin of the church, issued yesterday.

"The jungle antics, shoulder lurches, palm and arm pumping, the clasps, clutches and holds, seem in certain tolerated instances to suggest type reversions, a kind of ancestor worship, exhibiting a vestigial viciousness unlovely in our species," he writes.

Dr. Reiland adds that he does not dance, but is musician and psychologist enough to know that the "cow bell, hammer and tongs, box banging, whistle, rasp and rattle" music accompanying some of the modern dances has a "real effect on the moral substance of those habitually swayed by it."

"Those who understand dancing—as I do not—" he adds, "may find some scriptural satisfaction in a verse of the second book of Samuel, where it reads: 'And David danced before the Lord with all his might.' But our modern dancers cannot with solemn propriety elect dancing David as a kind of patron saint, for with him it was essentially a matter of religion, and that is certainly not the matter with them, however much they may go at it 'with all their might.'

"This comment indicts only a species and not the genus of dancing, for the modern has its virtues or you would not have so many of the best people using it. The bad form is the only point involved. Those old dances on the barn floor, after a corn husking, were religious experiences in comparison, with the capable fiddler, the characteristic calls, and the fascinating aspect of decorum, rhythm, and mirth. But now, what a cubistic mania has seized the musicial instruments! It is a serious business these days, trekking back to the prehistoric or mid-African in men and music. But, then, I do not dance, no, not even as David did 'before the Lord with all his might.'"

CRUGER CLUE FROM JERSEY.

Police Investigate Report That Girl May Be in Tuckerton.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling sent two detectives late yesterday to Tuckerton, N. J., to investigate a story told in a letter to Mrs. Henry D. Cruger, mother of the missing Ruth Cruger, that the young woman had taken a room in the New Jersey town. Though he had not heard from the detectives up to a late hour last night, Mr. Dooling was inclined to believe that the letter was but one of hundreds of worthless clues which have poured in at the Cruger home, the District Attorney's office, and the Fourth Branch since the girl disappeared. Mrs. Cruger hastened to Mr. Dooling's office immediately upon the receipt of the letter.

"Opposite Bartlett's," the Tuckerton informant wrote, "is a young woman who keeps to her room. She resembles photographs of your daughter which I have seen in the papers. Think it worth investigating." The note was evidently penned in great haste and was sent to Mrs. Cruger by special delivery.

A letter received by Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, wife of the missing motorcycle repair man, purporting to have come from Ruth Cruger, and which assured Mrs. Cocchi that she need have no fear for her husband, was considered a hoax by Mr. Dooling. Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Branch will apply to Park Commissioner Wilcox of the Bronx today for permission to dynamite the ice at the upper end of the lake at Van Cortlandt Park to determine whether the missing girl fell through the thin ice there.

OBSERVE FEAST OF PURIM.

Day of Rejoicing Begins This Evening and Continues for 24 Hours.

The celebration of the feast of Purim will commence this evening and will continue for twenty-four hours. This is a minor festival of the Jews celebrated on the fourteenth day of the month of Adar and was ordained to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from national destruction by the Persians, as narrated in the Book of Esther.

The festival of Purim is now a day of rejoicing, of exchanging of gifts among friends, and giving liberally to the poor. Its observance in the synagogue is limited to the reading of the Book of Esther, but in the homes of the orthodox Jews the celebration is marked by social parties, masquerades, and other entertainments.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALTHEIMER.

"Father of Bundle Day" Honored by United Hebrew Charities.

Ben Altheimer, "the father of Bundle Day," a charity which he inaugurated to clothe and assist the poor of St. Louis—a plan that subsequently spread to other cities—celebrated the fifth anniversary of that day and his sixty-seventh birthday yesterday in this city, of which he is now a resident. He received a photograph of the United Hebrew Charities Industrial Department placards "Every Day Is Bundle Day," with his photograph reproduced in the centre. He was also appointed a member of the Industrial Department Committee of the United Hebrew Charities.

Mr. Altheimer is now aiding in the formation of plans for "Bundle Week" of the United Hebrew Charities which takes place during the week of March 26, just prior to the Passover holidays.

$400 for Blind British Soldiers.

Approximately $400 was raised last evening for the relief fund, headed by Sir Arthur Pearson, for British soldiers and sailors blinded in battle, by Gordon Lodge of the Sons of St. George through its annual vaudeville entertainment and ball, held at Terrace Garden. The Seventy-first Regiment Band furnished music. During the last three years the lodge has raised nearly $3,000 for British relief funds. J. B. Feltham is President of the lodge, W. J. Harvest, Vice President; W. H. Williams, Treasurer, and T. B. Jordan, Secretary.

Briand Entertains James Stillman.

PARIS, March 6.—Premier Briand gave a luncheon today in honor of James Stillman, the American banker, at which were present William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; Walter M. Barry and M. P. Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris. Others at the dinner were Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice and Public Works; Baron Denys Cochin, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Marshal Joffre, General Florentin, Ernest Lavisse, Jules Cambon, Gabriel Guisthau, and Etienne Grosclaude.

William Clatworthy.

William Clatworthy, 78 years old, head of the firm of F. & W. Clatworthy, died yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had lived for twenty-five years. Mr. Clatworthy's firm was the agent for Joseph Rogers & Sons, Limited, cutlery manufacturers of Sheffield, England.

SWIMMING

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Accounting, Business Law, Commerce, Spanish.
62 Broadway, New York City.

ITALIAN GENTLEMAN wishes to give Italian lessons in exchange for good English; evenings. R. B., 257 Times.

$16,000 STRADIVARIUS FOR A YOUNG RUSSIAN

Elias Breeskin, Pupil of Franz Kneisel, Also Receives Valuable Bow From Edward Schafer.

Elias Breeskin, 20 years old, who came here eight years ago as a Russian immigrant, is the owner of a Stradivarius violin of 1703, known as the Rougemont Stradivarius and considered one of the rarest and finest violins in the world. He received it last week as a gift from Edward Schafer, a member of the Stock Exchange, who bought it from the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, of 113 West Fortieth Street, for $16,000, together with a Tourte bow at $850.

The story of how Mr. Schafer became interested in the young man's musical talents, how he arranged for his training under one of America's greatest violin masters, how the boy supported himself and his parents while he was taking violin lessons and how after he had won praise at recitals and it had been decided that he should go on a concert tour, Mr. Schafer bought him the violin, was learned yesterday.

Young Breeskin had studied the violin at the Conservatory in Cracow, Poland, before his parents were obliged to leave Russia because of the Jewish massacre. They came to America and settled in Washington. Through the generosity of a wealthy art patron of Washington the boy was enabled to enroll in the Peabody Institute in Baltimore.

Friends of Mr. Schafer, who is a son-in-law of Oscar S. Straus, heard the boy play and they set about to try to do something for him. Mr. Schafer plays the violin himself and is a great music lover, so it was natural that his friends should suggest that the boy go to him. He agreed to undertake young Breeskin's musical education. Franz Kneisel, of the Kneisel quartette heard him play and was impressed, and Breeskin became his private pupil.

The young man's friends thought that whatever success he gained should be due largely to his own efforts, so they set him up in business in a small store, where he earned enough to support himself and his family. After hours when he was not taking violin lessons or practicing, he was studying foreign languages and other subjects at Columbia University. He has given several recitals, the last one at Aeolian Hall a month ago.

Obituary Notes.

Judge JOSEPH D. FALLON, for forty years Presiding Justice of the South Boston District Court, up to his retirement two years ago, died in Boston last night, at the age of 79 years. He was said to have been the oldest alumnus of Holy Cross College.

Miss CHARLOTTE HIGBEE COURSEN of this city died on Jan. 8 at Innsbruck, Austria, according to an announcement received here yesterday. She had been buried there. Memorial services will be held tomorrow in the Church of the Resurrection, Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE BULKLEY, a retired leather merchant, died yesterday in his seventy-seventh year at his residence, 787 Madison Avenue. Mr. Bulkley was a son of the late Joseph Edmund Bulkley, and he was born in Brooklyn, July 4, 1840. He went into the wholesale leather business with his father as Joseph E. Bulkley & Sons, but in 1882 established the firm of Justus L. Bulkley. He retired in 1899.

LEWIS BRANSFORD SHARP, a well-known real estate operator of Far Rockaway, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home in Far Rockaway in his fiftieth year. Mr. Sharp was a native of Virginia, and was at one time Superintendent of the Town of Hempstead Gas Company. He was a Past Master of Olympic Lodge of Free Masons.

Mrs. CATHERINE GILLETTE KING, descended from an old Colonial family, and the widow of Charles H. King, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Liddell, 210 Lincoln Road, Flatbush.

Dr. LEONARD GOODELL WILDER, a dentist in Brooklyn for many years, and a veteran of the civil war, died from heart disease on Monday while shoveling the snow from the sidewalk in front of his residence, 52 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Dr. Wilder was in his seventy-fifth year, and was born in Brandon, Vt. Dr. Wilder had traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. He was a member of Mistletoe Lodge, 647, F. and A. M., and for more than thirty years of the Hansom Place Methodist Episcopal Church. He left a widow.

BERNHARD SCHNURR, formerly for thirty-five years in the employ of the Otto Huber Brewery, is dead at his home, 236 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. He was born in Germany, and was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war.

VALENTINE O. F. SCHMITT, in the silk dyeing business, and the son of Valentine Schmitt, a hotel man of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 15 Eighth Avenue, that borough, of pneumonia.

Mrs. CASSANDRIA E. McGOWAN, widow of John J. McGowan, a Police Lieutenant of the Sheepshead Bay Station, died at her home, 262 Mansfield Place, Sheepshead Bay, on Sunday.

JOHN HERMAN KRONE, 79 years old, a retired stock broker, died on Monday at his home, 48 Butler Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He had formerly a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and is survived by his wife and two daughters.

HENRY C. SEXTON, a retired butter and egg merchant, died at his home, 157 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, aged 69 years. Mr. Sexton was a veteran of the civil war, having fought in the Sixty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers.

EDWARD D. WELDON, 53 years old, a retired stock broker and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, 22, B. P. O. Elks, died at his home in Port Washington, L. I., on Monday.

Mrs. MARGARET CORNELIA BUCKLEY, wife of Thomas Buckley, a retired produce merchant, is dead at her home, 194 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VAN WAGNER, who at the age of 15 years went to the front in the civil war as a drummer boy in a New Jersey regiment, died on Sunday at his home, 686 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Van Wagner was formerly in the shoe business in Brooklyn, and was a member of James H. Perry Post, 89, G. A. R.

ALBERT METZ, a lifelong resident of Jersey City, died on Monday in his eighty-fourth year. In the civil war he was known as the "Little Corporal." Mr. Metz was the oldest master printer in this part of the country. He left three sons.

MICHAEL COZZA, who frequently acted as interpreter in the Williamsburg Court, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 10 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg. He was 42 years old and was reputed to be the wealthiest bootblack in New York.

WALTER G. KAVANAGH, at one time football star of the University of Chicago, died on Monday at Fremont, near Toledo, Ohio, from injuries received in an automobile accident.

ELI R. LITHGOW, long in charge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad terminal at New Haven, died on Monday at Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Lithgow was 64 years old and had retired twelve years ago from railroad work. He lived at Lawrence.

Mrs. CAROLINE EMILIE HUNTINGTON, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Snow Huntington, died on Monday at Montclair, N. J. She was born in Newark seventy years ago. She left a daughter.

WILLIAM H. BARD, a Justice of the Peace and well known in Mount Vernon, died there yesterday. He was 80 years old and lived at 52 West Fourth Street. Mr. Bard was in 1904 a member of the Board of Education.

Mrs. MARY P. BURR died yesterday at her home 127 Perry Street, Maspeth, L. I. She was born in Ireland eighty-seven years ago and was one of the organizers of the Maspeth Methodist Church.

Mrs. MARY GIBBONS, 74 years old, died yesterday in Astoria, where she had resided for forty-four years.

WILLIAM F. SCHUTZ died yesterday at his home, 664 Eighth Avenue, Long Island City. He was 74 years old and served as Corporal of the Ninety-ninth New York Infantry in the civil war.

JOHN B. RUDD died on Monday at the home of his son-in-law, F. W. Eno, 81 Garry Avenue, Elmhurst. He was 80 years old.

HERBERT M. MULLER, son of the late Victor R. Muller and brother of Mrs. W. B. Denton of Maplewood, N. J., died yesterday in Denver, Col.

Deputy Sheriff FRANK J. BURNES, known in the Sheriff's office as Jerry Burnes, who went there in 1877 with Sheriff Reilly and had been in attache of the office during every Tammany Administration since, died yesterday at his home, 200 East Seventieth Street, of pneumonia. He was 60 years old and is survived by his widow and a married daughter. A son died last August.

HENRY G. URLIG, 75 years old, died yesterday at his home, 168 Forest Avenue, Flushing, L. I. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and had resided in Flushing since 1873.

Miss ELLA PRICE of Champaign, Ill., died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. J. T. Goodwin, 740 Carlton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., where she was visiting. Miss Price was 67 years old, and a native of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

ADAM RAINEY, Superintendent of the safe deposit department of the Colonial Bank, died yesterday in his seventy-fifth year at his home, 147 West Eighty-second Street. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and years ago was engaged in brush manufacturing in this city. His wife, a daughter and four sons survive him.

JOHN McKAY of 90 Dowling Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday in Jersey City. He was 60 years of age.

GEORGE E. WINTERBURN, former President of the New Bedford Cricket Club, and a well known cricket player of New England, died at the age of 46 yesterday in New Bedford, Mass.

PATRICK J. DARCY, a retired Lieutenant of the Police Department, died yesterday. He lived at 1,162 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx.

INVENTOR IN POORHOUSE.

Paige Once Had $1,500,000—Typesetting Machine Failed.

CHICAGO, March 6.—James W. Paige, inventor of "one of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism ever put together," is in the poor house today at Oak Forest. Twenty-five years ago he was the owner of the Paige plant here, for the making of typesetting machines. Nearly $2,000,000 was invested in the plant. Mr. Paige was reputed to be worth $1,500,000 at that time. Mark Twain was one of the investors.

In the panic of 1893 Mr. Paige lost his money. His invention, although a mechanical marvel, proved impractical and needed further development, which never came. Mr. Paige then disappeared.

Mr. Paige's name was written into the Encyclopaedia Britannica and his invention was then described as "most remarkable."

MAJOR F. H. POMROY DEAD.

Officer in Charge of Recruiting in Newark Expires Suddenly.

Major Frederic H. Pomroy, U. S. A., died suddenly last night. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1863, and was graduated from Yale in 1888. He was Assistant Attorney of Niagara County when the Spanish war began. He saw service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. He was commissioned a Captain in the regular army in 1901, and in November, 1912, was promoted to Major in the Quartermaster Corps.

Major Pomroy was retired in October, 1913, but was replaced on the active list last year, and had been in charge of recruiting in Newark, N. J.

Wm. Allen Buried from Cathedral.

The funeral services of William Allen, who died Friday, were held yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Representatives of the Virginia Society, Southern Society, Georgetown Alumni, and other organizations were present. Among the honorary pallbearers were Peter B. Olney, Margrane Coxe, John J. Townsend, Seaman Miller, Stanley W. Dexter, William H. Willis, George Gordon Battle, Robert L. Harrison, Howland H. Pell, Gerald Hull Gray, Willoughby W. Sharp, George W. Bayne, Robert G. Perry, Leo Oppenheimer, Reginald E. Wigham, Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, and I. Chauncey McKeever.

Ex-Mayor Foster Dies in Alaska.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 6.—Harry C. Foster, former Mayor of this city, died yesterday at Seward, Alaska. Mr. Foster was 48 years old and he had served several terms in the Legislature.

Mr. Foster was expelled from the House of Representatives last March after an investigation of charges of improperly collecting money in behalf of a bill for a highway between Gloucester and Rockport preferred by Representative James M. Lyle of this city. A few months later he went to Alaska to engage in railroad survey work. His body will be shipped here for burial.

William Henry Baldwin.

William Henry Baldwin, for nearly ten years Deputy City Engineer of Yonkers, died last night at his home, 103 Warburton Avenue, in that city. Mr. Baldwin was born in Nashua, N. H., and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1869. He had charge of municipal engineering projects in Memphis, Buffalo, and Norfolk. In 1888 he was made Engineer of the Yonkers Water Department, and when in 1908 the city was formed he became Deputy City Engineer.

He was 70 years old. He served in the First New York Volunteers during the civil war.

Mrs. John Burroughs.

Mrs. Ursula Burroughs, wife of John Burroughs, the naturalist, died yesterday at her home in West Park, N. Y. She was born at Olive, Ulster County, N. Y., eighty-one years ago, and was a daughter of Uriah North of that village. Mrs. Burroughs married Sept. 13, 1857, at a time when John Burroughs was a school teacher. Besides her husband a son survives her.

Marriage and death notices inserted for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Goldstein, at Cedarhurst Park, L. I., Monday, March 6, a son.

URY.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ury, 129 Wadsworth Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, March 4.

Engaged.

KAUFMAN — LICHTENFELS. — Dr. Martha Wolfstein of 1 West 81st St. has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Rosalie Wolfstein Lichtenfels, to Mr. Arthur Wise Kaufman of this city.

Married.

GIPS—UNGER.—On Tuesday, March 6, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Margaret Unger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Unger, to Harry Loeb Gips.

SEIBELL—DOUGHTY.—On Tuesday, March 6, 1917, by the Rev. John Depew, at the Knolls, Williamstown, Mass., Alice Crosby, daughter of Alice Clarkson and the late William Howard Doughty, to Robert Emmett Seibels, M. D.

Died.

BERBECKER.—Mrs. Clara Newhall, widow of C. H. W. Berbecker, on March 5, at her residence, 712 Abington Road, Kew Gardens, L. I., in her 57th year. Services Thursday, 11 A. M., at residence. Chicago, Denver, and Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

BLUMBERG.—Louis K., beloved husband of Hannah, (nee Prager,) passed away Sunday, March 4. Funeral from his late residence, 560 West 144th St., on Wednesday, March 7, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

BULKLEY.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his residence, 787 Madison Av., Justus Lawrence Bulkley, son of the late Joseph Edmund Bulkley and Mary Lawrence Bulkley, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNES.—On March 6, Frank Jere, beloved husband of Hannah (nee Hirsch) and attache of the Sheriff's office, New York City, for the past 30 years. Funeral from his late residence, 206 East 70th St., Friday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th Street.

BUSHNELL.—In Peekskill, N. Y., suddenly, March 5, 1917, Nathan P. Bushnell, aged 43 years. Funeral at his residence, 316 Nelson Av., Peekskill, 2 P. M., Thursday, March 8. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 11:55 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—On March 5, at her residence, 119 West 122d St., Sarah McDonnell, beloved wife of Matthew Callahan. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

COAN.—Nelson W., on March 5, 1917, after a short illness, in his 24th year, beloved son of Hannah and Harry Coan and brother of Morton S. Coan. Funeral Wednesday, March 7, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 253 East Broadway. Relatives, friends, and members of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 202, K. of P., the Sandow Association, Tammany Hall General Committee of the 2d and 4th Districts. Kindly omit flowers.

CONRY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Hon. Michael F. Conry, on Friday, March 2, 1917, at Washington

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—Open for quantity, 7,801 serge, shade 783. Phone Spring 1858.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.—Want five (5) cases No. 150 Denier A quality American artificial silk. Address to James C. Fitzpatrick, Tamaqua, Penn.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7490, all shades. 6205 Madison Square.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's Fall coats; call with samples between 4 and 6 all week. 19-21 West 24th, 2d floor.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Girls' and infants' coats; prominent manufacturer looking at Fall line. Address for appointment, J 198 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's snappy styles for spot cash. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders popular priced coats. 22 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at the better grade. 25 West 31st; 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Placing orders, snappy styles; material furnished. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COTTON CREPE.—We are interested in a job of cotton crepe, any quantity. Call Gramercy 1386.

DRESSES, ROMPERS.—Contractor on infants' dresses and rompers; work all year. J 191 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on infants' and children's dresses, with their own samples. K 7 Times.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 836 6th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted, all colors, cash, three or four thread goods; call between 3 and 4, at 1,261 Broadway, Room 606. Haber, Weiss & Co.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy for cash any quantity crepe de chine, flesh color; call with samples. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

PLUSHES.—Pile fabrics; will buy for cash Salts guaranteed sealette velour de nord; H. & H. 200 Skinner's satin; all colors. Louis A. & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th. Madison Square 7518.

PLUSH.—Open to buy large quantity of plush. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

POPLINS.—Will pay spot cash for heavy poplins all colors at the price. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

POPLIN.—Wilson & Lawrence style 430-2 and 430-4, also tan all-wool poplin wanted. Chelsea 2763.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin and Shantung wanted. Stones, 94 Hester St. Orchard 4482.

POPLINS wanted, all shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

POPLINS.—In high shades only. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Open for quantity; manufacturers only considered. Brody, 82 Union Square.

SPORT SUITS.—Placing orders on wool and silk jersey sport suits, coats, and dresses. 8th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on silks; snappy models. 33 West 34th, Room 617.

SUITS.—A jobber placing orders tailor-made suits. 22 West 32d, 3d floor.

VELOUR.—American Woolen Company, Copenhagen velour in quantity. Slater Bros., 1,337 Broadway.

VELOURS.—American 15,005-63 green; any quantity; will pay cash. Greeley 4321.

WAISTS.—Jobber can use 500 dozen silk waists, $2.25-$3.75; will pay cash. Call 9-12, 39 West 32d, Room 707.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3665 serge. Bennett, Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7301, black and navy; Wellington-Sears serge, sponged and shrunk, 6500, black and navy, at 95 cents net. Chelsea 2703.

BROADCLOTHS and Flannels, all wool, white, cheap. Telephone Stuyvesant 3215.

BROADCLOTH.—Two pieces; white botany; style 544; $2.25 a yard. Farragut 2347.

CHECK.—Read's black and white check for sale. 32 West 20th St., 11th floor. Chel. 4571.

COATING.—Big job of Poiret twill velour, high colored. Herman Bruner, 621 B'way.

COATS.—All wool F. & M. cloth in the best leading shades at $3.50. Call and see this wonder besides others. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, Suits, and Sport Coats.—Very cheap; must be closed out immediately; now working on Fall lines. Ulin Bros., 55 East 15th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, $6.75 to $14.50, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—350 plush coats, fur, beaver trimmed, sacrificed. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—American woolen poplin coats, $4.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Job to close out below cost. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Children's and junior party dresses, silks, nets, &c., close out cheap; also discontinued samples. May, Gordon & May, 3 West 20th, Madison Square 2416.

DRESSES.—Silk crepe de chines, crepe meteors, and taffeta in stock to sell at a very low price. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job about 200 serge and wool crepe dresses; to close out at a price. The Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have on hand 300 French serge dresses at a price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—300 net, voile, and lace juniors', misses' to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of fancy dresses. Style Dress Co., 19 West 21st. Gramercy 2633.

DRESSES, silk and serge; Spring merchandise ready. Phil Levenson, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—300 serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

PAISLEY LINING.—Have 50 pieces to sell at opening price. Gramercy 6160.

PLUSH. — Esquimette 54-inch. Gramercy 6698.

POIRET TWILL, Botany 5861, black, rose, gold, tan; also serge in purple, rose, gold, tan; Walworth serge, five pieces, navy, $1.22½. Chelsea 7834.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr, 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

POPLINS.—Navy, gold, Copen, green, Pacific, or Whitmans. Phone 9423 Chelsea.

SERGES.—Quantity 1433 Botany and W. F. X. Indigos, all colors. Farragut 3819.

SERGE.—Mannish black, also Andrews 1464, copen, tan, $1.30 net. Chelsea 1858.

SERGES.—All colors, at opening mill prices. Greeley 2236.

SILKS.—Tub, 150 pieces, assorted patterns; immediate delivery; very reasonable. Erickson & Silverson, 404 4th Av., Room 708.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Asco, black and white, for immediate delivery, $4.75 bulk, or $5.25 carded. B. Steiner, 145 West 28th St. Phone Farragut 4200.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Stuyvesant 1696.

SUITS.—1,000 F. & H. cloth, all wool, with flowered lining, all leading shades, at $6; see the wonder best in town. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; $8.50 to $16, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Spring; latest Spring styles. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

VELOURS.—American O359, apple, rose. Arthur Meyer's apple, gold, immediate delivery; excellent opportunity for quick buyer. Farragut 2338.

VELOURS.—American, O359 and 15002, high shades, also F. & H., less than prevailing prices. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—American 15002, also Cobb & Jenkins for sale. Gottlieb Bros., 4999 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Stevens, gold and mustard, at a price. Gramercy 6608.

VESTINGS.—Silk fancy vestings, all shades, very cheap. Schwartz Bros., 35 West 18th St. Chelsea 9077.

VELVETEEN.—22 to 23 inch width, black, at a price. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 26th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to handle a popular priced line of ladies' belts covering Middle West; also one for Southern States; commission basis. K 801 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday...4¼@4½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Take Anything in Woolens.

Although the Fall business taken in the piece goods market has not been favorable to worsteds on account of their high price, woolens are at a premium and practically anything with wool in it is eagerly sought. Once the clothiers begin to put in their duplicates next month, big price advances are expected. On the late Spring goods, plaid designs have distinctly the advantage. The clothing manufacturers were impartial in their Fall purchases between plaids and stripes. No one yet, however, is prepared to say just what the leading design will be for next Fall, and there will be no decided opinion on the subject until after the retailers have been sounded out.

A Variety of Overcoat Styles.

While the clothing salesmen will not get started as a general rule before the first of next month on their Fall selling trips, orders have already been taken to a sufficient extent to sound out retail conditions. In the overcoat line quite a number of different styles are shown. All pinched back models are passé. Three designs are meeting with the most favor. They are the big heavy 48-inch coat, the 42 and 44 inch ulster, and the form-fitting garment. In the long coats the all around belt is not featured. In ulsters the half belt and the all-around belt seem to be attracting an equally good demand. In some quarters the raglan shoulder model is expected to come along well.

Satisfied with the Results.

Information coming from various quarters of the women's underwear trade indicates that makers of these goods have every reason to be satisfied with the Spring business they have taken on them to date. This is true of both silk and cotton garments, the call for the former being especially active from all accounts. A feature of the cotton garment trade is the amount of business passing on children's drawers. This is said to be due to the more prosperous state of the country, which is tempting a lot of mothers to lighten their sewing burdens as much as possible, especially in view of the good values offered. In the women's garments it is said to be a toss-up as to whether "over-the-head" or "step-in" chemises are the more popular. The latter are the newer and are said to be gaining in popularity with a rush. An excellent business on nightrobes is also told of, the most favored one being unusually attractive to feminine eyes.

Have No Complaints to Make.

Makers of ready-to-wear garments for infants and small children have no complaints to make of the business they have been getting this season. If there is any complaint at all, it is not because orders have been slow in coming in, but rather that slowness of deliveries of piece goods and a lack of labor have retarded shipments of the finished garments. These delays, it is said, range all the way from an extent that might be called annoying to a degree that is downright serious. Especially is this true of hand-embroidered dresses. One of the features of the business has been the very large call for white dresses for children ranging from infants to the 6 or 8 years old sizes. The call for wash garments has by no means been limited, and dainty colored frocks of chambray and other materials of a like nature have done very well. It is confidently predicted that the end of the season will show it to have been one of the very best in years.

Women's Fur Coats Attractive.

Sample lines of women's fur coats that are now being made up for the new season contain models that are said to surpass in beauty anything that has been offered in this line of merchandise for a long time. In the lines that come under the so-called popular-priced head, if that term can be stretched a little in relation to the new season's goods, because of their higher cost, Hudson seal is expected to repeat its success of the last several seasons, and attractive coats of marmot, nutria, natural raccoon, &c., both plain and with contrasting collars and cuffs, are thought very well of. The natural raccoon coats, for instance, are shown with collars and cuffs of beaver, Hudson seal, and other harmonizing furs. Very large collars and cuffs will feature the "dressier" coats. One model seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday had a beaver collar that was fifteen inches deep, while cuffs that are six to nine inches deep are by no means considered extreme.

To Take Involuntary Vacations.

So active has been the demand for the more expensive grades of silk hosiery for women that salesmen representing some of the best-known concerns are now facing the prospect of taking involuntary "vacations" of various lengths. This is because they have turned in all the business their concerns can handle for months to come. One set of salesmen traveling out of this city are known to have covered their firm with so much business that after their present swing around their territories there will be nothing for them to do for the next couple of months. These men are paid on commission, so the "vacation" will be taken at their own expense. They will have the pleasure of receiving checks regularly, however, as shipments on their orders are made, and in the long run they will find themselves better off. The amount of business already taken will keep the commission checks as fat as ever, and the salesmen will not be incurring traveling expenses to be paid out of their own pockets.

Against Fake Sales.

A bill covering fake sales is being framed and will be introduced, if possible, before the present session of the State Legislature ends by the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Goods Association. This organization has been quite successful in prosecuting cases of misrepresentation on the part of retailers, obtaining two convictions recently in two months' time. One of the features of the bill to be introduced is patterned on the Iowa law. This deals with transient merchants who go in for bankruptcy and fire sales and other spectacular stunts. If the bill is successful, the transient merchant will have to file a complete record of his stock with the county auditor and submit a sworn statement of the circumstances of the sale. He will have to tell also the origin of his merchandise. If any statements he makes are found false, he will be liable to punishment for perjury. With such information at hand, the association members believe they will be adequately cope with the fake sale evil and at the same time protect the legitimate merchant.

Gray Goods Sales Again Large.

Buying of gray goods continued heavy in this market yesterday, with print-cloths again the leaders in demand. It is estimated that total sales for Monday and yesterday exceed 500,000 pieces. Large sales of March-May 38½-inch 60-48s were made yesterday at 6¾ cents, with spots held an eighth higher. June-August deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s also sold freely at 9¼ cents, while a large movement of 38½-inch 64-56s at 7 cents, for Spring delivery, was noted too. Spot lots of 38½-inch 64-60s moved at 7¾ cents, though some sellers were firm for 7½ cents. Further good business on this construction for July-November shipment, was done early in the day at 7½ cents, and later was sold-ed bids of this figure for the same delivery were refused. A good but scattered business was reported on sheetings, and sales of wide and narrow sateens were also put through. In the fine goods the movement of lawns was the feature. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c.	38½-inch, 64-60s	*7¼c.
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c.	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c.
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c.	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c.
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6½c.
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¾c.	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c.

*Asked.

Auction Sales

LIQUIDATION SALE

In the matter of Levy & Julius.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells on this day, Wednesday, March 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 956 Lind Avenue, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above concern, consisting of

PIECE GOODS, COTTON GOODS, TRIMMINGS, also a very fine PLANT comprising SINGER 95-1 MACHINES, WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINES, BUTTON SEWERS AND OTHER SPECIAL MACHINES, POWER TABLES, MOTORS, FIXTURES, ETC.

Max Berg, Chairman of Creditors' Committee, 949 Broadway, New York.

TO REACH PLACE OF SALE TAKE THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED TO 161ST STREET AND TAKE SEDGWICK AVENUE CROSSTOWN CAR, OR 8TH AVENUE ELEVATED TO 155TH STREET AND CROSS FUTNAM BRIDGE DIRECT TO LIND AVENUE.

DON'T WANT BOOKS OPENED.

That, Says Mathers, Is Why Anthracite Roads Reduced Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6. — The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad will sacrifice a million dollars annually of anthracite coal traffic revenue for the sake, it is contended, of not being compelled to open their books in court.

The railroads charge $1.70 for hauling a ton of anthracite to Philadelphia from the coalfields. They carry a ton back for 55 cents. This, according to Frank F. Mathers, a Director of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, points to the real reason why the companies have assented to a reduction of 25 cents on each of the 4,000,000 tons of anthracite coal they haul annually to Philadelphia.

In February, 1914, the State Railroad Commission handed down a decision by which the $1.70 was reduced to $1.30. This decision the railroads appealed to the Dauphin County Court, where it has since lain, while the old rate continued in force. At the hearings railroad officials declared that they did not know what it cost them to haul a ton of coal.

"The railroads," said Mr. Mathers today, "do not want their books gone into in court, and when the case was reopened recently under the pressure of the public were glad to assent to a compromise by which they will lose only 25 cents a ton on the freight rate."

Profits Nearly Doubled in 1916.

The Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company earned in 1916 from its subsidiaries $2,163,000, as compared with $1,540,000 in the previous year. The net profit was $1,206,000, as against $690,000 shown in 1915.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Sixty corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,764,550. They include:

Jacques Kahn, Inc., mirrors, glass, $250,000; F. K. Macmillan, E. J. and L. Kahn, 254 East 68th St.

Myers-Theby Comedy Corp., Yonkers, motion pictures, photography, printing, publishing, $100,000; F. Seidman, M. Jones, A. M. Sascher, 163 West 86th St.

H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, $100,000; C. Fuehrlein, G. P. and H. A. Metz, 122 Hudson St.

Tubular Steel Drum Corp., mining, smelting, cast, rolled, stamped metals, equip ships, submarines, $100,000; A. E. Hoye, W. E. Perry, W. J. Shilliday, 2 Rector St.

The Rowan Wholesale Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, nursery, agriculture, wine, cider, $80,000; M. E. King, Jr., J. A. Rodman, J. E. Nagle, Dansville.

S. R. Kerner Dress Co., Inc., women's, children's wearing apparel, $20,000; R. and S. R. Kerner, B. Wagner, 900 Riverside Drive.

The Millsaler Mining Corp., reducing, smelting, refining ores, metals, manufacturing, warehousing, $100,000; M. Olyphant, R. H. Rixon, H. K. Harrison, 66 Broadway.

Rubeck & Guerin, Inc., cabinet work, chests, humidors, placques, articles, specialties, $100,000; H. F. Storek, C. Mason, W. S. Fowler, 30 Church St.

Paramount Puncture Proof Tire Co., Inc., tires, rubber goods, $100,000; H. Levy, S. Kraft, S. A. Kleinberg, 1,057 Faile St., Bronx.

Phelps & Phelps, Inc., merchandise, precious stones, jewelry, brokerage; $100,000. C. M. Glipin, R. S. Schindel, W. R. Phelps, 1 West 35th St.

Barnes & Irving, Inc., Syracuse, machinery, hardware, mill, machinists', plumbers', steam meter supplies; $100,000. A. E. Jones, R. M. Irving, H. G. Barnes, 565 South Clinton St., Syracuse.

Troy Auto Part Metal Works, Kur Brothers, Inc., Troy, radiators, auto parts, metal stampings, accessories; $75,000. H. J. and F. Kur, Troy.

Marx Maler, Inc., paper manufacturers, supplies; $75,000. S. Mosbacher, J. H. Enselke, J. Gordon, 200 5th Av.

W. G. Knapp Co., Inc., watches, clocks, chronometers, jewelry, ornaments; $50,000. G. W. Gelling, F. H. Stokes, J. J., Thornley, 399 6th Av.

Friedberg Brothers, Inc., tobacco plantations, factories, stores; $50,000. H. B. Cohen, M. and E. Friedberg, 122 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

Regent Clothes, Inc., clothing, haberdashery, boots, shoes; $40,000. H. Dansky, P. and H. S. Schnitzer, 1,516 Union St., Brooklyn.

Dubois-Hummel Hardware Co., Inc., Rochester, hardware; $25,000. L. Dubois, C. H. and W. M. Hummel, 54 Lowell St., Rochester.

Perfection Laundry of Syracuse, Inc., Syracuse, laundry; $20,000. S. T. Fowler, E. Watson, W. Burns, Syracuse.

B. F. Guinan, Inc., ship chandler; $25,000. A. J. B. A., and B. F. Guinan, 17 South St.

Phoenix Coal Co., Inc., coal, coke, wood, natural gas; $15,000. W. L. Bowman, E. S. Reay, H. C. Patton, Greenburg, Penn.

Kent Construction Co., Inc., Albany, contractors, construction; $10,000. C. D. M., and J. H. Gordon, Drislane Bldg., Albany.

Brooklyn Triangle Theatre Corp'n, Brooklyn, theatres, motion pictures, $10,000; D. R. Beach, A. Zimmerman, W. H. Hickin, 15 Fort Washington Av.

Union Laboratory, Inc., Binghamton, drugs, $10,000; A. Packovich, H. Schrott, M. Lunden, Binghamton.

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre, Inc., theatres, opera houses, concert halls, places of amusement, 720,000; W. B. Roulstone, N. Gammans, W. E. Collins, 61 Broadway.

Old Colony Syndicate, Inc., stocks, bonds, securities, mines, metals, oils, cotton, grain, produce, 3,300 shares no par value, working capital $17,500; B. N. Cole, S. W. Kaln, W. B. Brewster, 66 Maiden Lane.

Northworth Holding Co., Inc., theatres, managers, motion pictures, $10,000; S. Shannon, E. F. Rush, J. Norworth, 1,482 Broadway.

Odds and Ends Corp'n, same objects, $500; same Directors.

L. A. Rosenzveig & Co., Inc., patent solicitors, $10,000; D. L. Vovitch, A. M. Levine, L. A. Rosenzveig, 201 West 107th St.

The Jangee Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres, $10,000; R. B. Lee, Jr., R. Hardison, J. M. Simson, 141 Washington Place.

Authors and Photo-Players Co., Inc., managers, promoters of authors, composers, patentees, $10,000; H. S. Taton, C. C. Wilkening, M. Pugh, 463 East 140th St.

The Dan C. Friedman Co., Inc., Buffalo, tobacco, snuff grinders, $10,000; V. A. and D. P. O'Brien, A. C. Schmitz, 29 Verplanck St., Buffalo.

Century Advertising Service, Inc., advertising, 100 shares, no par value, active capital $500; L. E. Sisson, D. B. Beale, E. C. Duble, 45 West 55th St.

Linwood Dairy Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dairy products, $5,000; H. B. Louis, A. R. Hornik, J. Danziger, 35 Nassau St.

Joseph Sidner Co., Inc., machinists, electricians, $5,000; M. M. Cohn, B. A. Miller, J. Sidner, 11 West 18th St.

Hilma Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, $10,000; C. A. Bergrd, R. Mossman, F. W. Jockel, 257 West 129th St.

Hubbell-Leavens Co., Inc., publishers, printers, bookbinders, leather manufacturing, $10,000; F. A. Daly, R. F. Thomas, C. J. Curran, 24 Broad St.

M. L. P. Realty Corp, realty, 21 shares, no par value, active capital, $1,050; J. E. Wald, J. N. Scelsa, J. D. Tansil, 39 Wall St.

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Krotas, Emanuel, administrator—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs.....108.88
Kaufman, Isaac—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc.....148.78
Kennedy, Andrew F.—Spring Valley Water Co.....586.86
Monsees, Henry—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....180.56
Majestic Electrical Appliance Co., Inc.—Walker M. Lavett Co.....202.61
Miller, Jean A.—Bennett Av. Realty Co., Inc.....104.44
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co., Inc.....277.14
Martin, Nora.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....148.98
N. Y. School of Chiropractic—R. G. Peters.....317.15
Outhouse, Edward C.—Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.....103.45
Pairick, Jerome—W. K. Ferriberger.....119.17
Posner, Harry A.—19 West 17th St. Corp.....267.07
Pincks, Jacob—J. Gabel.....224.91
Rasquin, Alman G.—H. & S. Hakiman et al.....113.89
Russe, Guiseppe—A. Penchot.....475.00
Rocher, Clara—H. Friedman, costs.....108.66
Rubice, Frank, and Antonio Spinelli—People, &c.....500.00
Schwartz, Sophie, and Rebecca Smith—People, &c.....300.00
Spinelli, Antonio, and Pasquale Peduto—People, &c.....200.00
Schlesinger-Reduburn Corp., Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Inc.....559.06
Audhop, Elizabeth—C. G. Swanson.....180.49
Schlanger, Frederick—S. Heyman, costs.108.45
Stinson, George—New Era Development Co.....170.10
Schoenfeld, Mayer—S. Birn.....700.23
Schwartz, David—A. Barr et al.....408.43
Schwitzer, Paul W.—M. Moldenhauer.....126.21
Spitz, Eugene—A. Left.....137.40
Schwartz, Lewis—Mason & Hamlin Co.259.91
S. B. C. Holding Corp.—J. J. Kelly...1,359.65
Stillwagon, James E., and Frank D. Andrews—C. W. Tuttle.....128.11
Topousis, Tassos—J. Lahn, costs.....107.65
Topousis, Pinelopi—Same, costs.....110.15
Thalman, Joseph—J. R. Clarke et al.....247.69
Timlin, Jane—S. L. Craig.....287.16
Van Riper, Benjamin B. Co.; adm.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....117.48
Von Novelly, Egon—John Muir & Co...818.94
Valley Stream House & Home Co.—J. Keane et al.....938.78
Weisberg, Simon—S. Bernheim.....159.13
Williams, William—H. Endzweig.....204.90
Watkins, Lucius M.—Evening Post Job Printing Office.....534.98
Wolff, Louis & Co.—J. Lambert.....147.61
Whittley, Nat B. Nathan Steinberg, and Ralph A. Bell—L. G. Wertheimer et al.180.81
Wilson, David, and Alfenso Iorio—People, &c.....1,000.00
Wallenstein, Julius R.—M. Wallenstein.392.98
Wolters, John F., Jr.—M. Strompf.....107.60

In Bronx County.

Antes, Mathias—J. Lekowski.....$150.00
Beller, Lawrence—S. Dornberger et al...108.26
Baum, Samuel—Peo. State of N. Y...111.82
Bomgarr, Antonio—Same.....87.44
Brown, William—C. F. Copelle.....71.31
Catino, Raphael—State Ind. Comm.....18.00
Dobbins, Maria—Michael Fox Co.....107.58
Federal Asphalt Corp.—La Mura Cont. Co., Inc.....530.89
Kalman, Sam—A. Goldstein.....114.16
Mallett, William A.—D. Belais.....99.91
Michael F. Breen & Co., Inc.—State Ind. Comm.....150.00
McNally, Harry—Y. Wottke.....607.80
Rosendorf, Samuel M.—I. Wilson...4,261.36
Retzky, Charles—Uneeda Garage, Inc..105.28
Strachan, Edward A.—X-Ray Reflector Co., Inc.....249.98
Strasser, Henry—M. E. Hailey.....33.22
Trojan Bldg. Corp.—S. Gabbs.....61.52

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hebron, James—J. Standtfast, March 2, 1916.....$529.91
Kreigny, Frank—A. B. Ickyil, Feb. 27, 1917.....103.89
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—G. Spillane, Jan. 24, 1917.....500.00
Morgan, Ralph C.—Lord & Taylor, Oct. 11, 1913.....132.20
Mahony, Robert J.—P. E. Smith, Jan. 19, 1912.....180.57
Barrett, David L.—Leona Holding Corp., Sept. 27, 1916.....139.46
Cohen, Max—Ettar Realty Co., May 18, 1914.....188.89
Same—R. Isear, Jan. 30, 1914.....131.81
Downey, Wallace—L. M. Barnett, June 28, 1915.....162.66
Segal, George H.—G. Pine, Jan. 4, 1917.352.71
Tilley, Abraham—J. Zimit, March 8, 1915.....1,140.44
New York Railways Co.—M. Carey, Feb. 24, 1916, reversed.....3,949.71
Same—J. R. McGuire, June 30, 1916, reversed.....6,139.20
Reynolds, Harry S.—A. Arteslan, Feb. 23, 1917, vacated.....539.91
Chatham and Phoenix National Bank of City of New York—H. F. Farowich, Feb. 15, 1917, vacated.....4,988.68
Smith, George W.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, Aug. 17, 1915, canceled.....137.74
Dune, Max—C. Brahn, Jan. 14, 1917....200.70
Dorfman, Louis—I. Nichthauser et al., July 11, 1916.....379.41
New York Railways Co.—A. McKeon, Jan. 22, 1917.....1,122.26
Hofwitz, Meyer & Joseph—H. Halpern, March 8, 1916.....632.57
New York Railways Co.—R. Juchman, Dec. 6, 1916.....388.75

In Bronx County.

Brownsfield, James—S. Gitelson, Aug. 14, 1916.....149.47

NEW HAVEN EARNINGS GROW

Increase of $516,000 in January Over Same Month Last Year.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported yesterday its own and subsidiary company earnings for the month of January. The parent company's revenues showed substantial improvement. Operating revenues were $6,712,001, an increase of $708,000 over the corresponding month last year. The net corporate income was $250,000, as compared with a deficit of $266,000 in 1916, an increase of $516,000.

For the seven months since the close of the last fiscal period the New Haven's gross earnings, amounting to $48,653,000, have gained $4,828,000 over the previous year, while the net, amounting to $4,705,000, has gained $1,755,000.

The Central New England, owned by the New Haven, had a balance of $25,000 from its January earnings, against a deficit a year ago of $35,000. The New York, Ontario & Western, in which the New Haven has a half interest, earned only $9,000, as against $34,000 last January.

The New England Steamship Company, entirely owned by the New Haven, was run at a loss of $44,000; the Hartford & New York Transportation Company at a loss of $7,000, and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company at a loss of $3,000. Other companies which earned less than expenses and interest were the Rhode Island and Company, Berkshire Street Railway, New York & Stamford Railway, Westchester Street Railway, and New York, Westchester & Boston.

"Certain-teed" Officers Elected.

Directors of the Certain-teed Products Corporation held their first meeting yesterday for organization and election of officers. George M. Brown was elected President, Smith E. Allison of New York, J. S. Porter, A. Whittemore, and J. F. Schlafly of St. Louis, Vice Presidents; J. C. Collins, Secretary-Treasurer; C. W. Brown, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, and G. W. Watson, Assistant Secretary. Application is to be made to list the company's shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

American Cigar Earns $1,867,000.

The American Cigar Company had net earnings in 1916, after all charges for expenses, of $1,867,000, comparing with $1,850,000 for 1915. This includes only the dividends received from companies partly owned, but total net profits of companies owned outright. The management states that while the volume of business in 1916 shows a considerable increase, profits did not make a proportionate gain because of the higher cost of labor and materials.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, millinery; A. Lippman, coats, silk dresses, waists, children's coats; 1,140 B'way.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—J. Taylor & Co.; R. E. Hallenbeck, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Taylor Umbrella Mfg. Co.; W. H. Taylor, umbrellas; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; A. Kramer, dress materials; Grand.
BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; Miss Parks, ladies' cloaks, suits; Miss E. Williams, corsets; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Miller Clothing Co.; M. Miller, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; Miss B. E. Fiske, waists, negligees, petticoats; 1,133 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Silberfeld & Levin; A. Levin, dry goods; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; D. Scales, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama Jobbing House; M. Lebanoff, cloaks, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists, sweaters; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—F. E. Flint, dry goods; Broztell.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 25 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; P. Provandie, house dresses, men's, boys' clothing; Grand.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss C. M. Smith, women's knit underwear; Collingwood.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. E. Adams, skirts; Miss Murphy, women's dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss M. Canty, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Best, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, cheap dresses; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Lewis, trimmed hats; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed hats; Mr. Lyford, furs; Miss Gilman, children's dresses, coats. Basement buyers—Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Miss Dartt, misses', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Finberg, waists; Mr. Winston, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; B. P. Cutcliffe, linens; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. Johnson, coats; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Dutton's; J. B. Brodeur, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; Grand.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Barnard, leather goods, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss H. F. Scanlon, laces, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mahoney, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Bessers; E. F. Klemer, notions, novelties, toys; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. J. Donovan, house furnishings; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Strauss Bros.; M. N. Strauss, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—A. E. Anderson & Co.; A. E. Anderson, uniform suitings; W. L. Mohr, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Lederer

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Raynal C. Bolling, Kenneth B. Halstead, John M. Harrington, Maurice L. Heide, Chester De Witt Pugsley, William Tuite Kelsher, and Francis Stephen McAvoy, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

110—C. Lie, master of the Norwegian steamship Selja, &c., petition, v. San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company, claimant of the American steamship Beaver.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

623—Memphis Street Railway Company, petitioner, v. S. C. Moore, administrator of the estate of Ivy B. Douglas, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

748—M. McAlister, as administratrix of estate of A. J. McAlister, deceased, plaintiff, v. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and the Marysville & Big Sandy Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

573—The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, plaintiff, v. R. W. Moore.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

136—Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, plaintiff, v. R. J. McKibben.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

147—C. C. Pennington, plaintiff, v. the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

550—C. Pease, petitioner, v. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co.; and

419—Same et al., petitioners, v. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, and causes remanded.

376—Swift & Co., plaintiff, v. the Hocking Valley Railway Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

547—Rome Railway & Light Co., appellant, v. Floyd County Georgia, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

320—The New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. Sarah White. In error to the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department, of the State of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney.

35—J. C. Hawkins, appellant, v. J. L. Bleakley, auditor of the state of Iowa, and W. Garst, Iowa Industrial Commissioner.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

13—Mountain Timber Co., plaintiff, v. the State of Washington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

679—Werner Horn, appellant, v. J. J. Mitchell, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts. Appeal from the United States Circuit of Appeals for First Circuit. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney.

182—The State of Washington ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Company and W. E. Boeing, plaintiffs, v the Superior Court of Washington for Chehalis County, M. Irwin, Judge thereof, and Coats-Fordney Logging Company.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

48—The Enterprise Irrigation District, the Ramahorn Ditch Company et al., plaintiffs, v. the Tri-State Land Company, and the Farmers' Mutual Canal Company.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

79—City of Owensboro, Ky., appellant, v. Owensboro Water Works Company of Owensboro, Ky.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

131—C. E. Gannon, plaintiff, v. D. R. Johnston and W. Wolfe.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

138—C. H. Baker, A. S. Norton, and Seattle Water Front Realty Company, appellants, v. J. W. Schofield, as receiver of the Merchants National Bank of Seattle.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

508—W. B. Stahl Company and Title Insurance and Trust Company, appellants, v. Security Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, &c.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

650—Hans Berg, prize master in charge of the prize ship Appam, and Frank B. Schilling, Vice Consul of the German Empire, appellants, v. British and African Steam Navigation Company, and

651—Same v. W. G. Harrison, master of the steamship Appam.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

135—H. D. McDonald, plaintiff, v. F. A. Mabee.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded.

584—The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, plaintiff, v. The Gold Issue Mining & Milling Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

1—The United States, petitioner, v. The M. H. Pulaski Company et al.;

150—Same v. R. B. Henry et al.;

151—Same v. J. Elliott & Co. et al.;

152—Same v. J. Elliott & Sons & Co.;

153—Same v. R. Muller & Co.;

154—Same v. Wood & Selick et al.;

155—Same v. E. La Montagne's Sons;

156—Same v. Albert Lorsch & Co. et al.;

157—Same v. Cullman Brothers et al.;

158—Same v. G. W. Faber, Inc.;

159—Same v. L. Meyers & Son;

160—Same v. W. Openhym & Sons et al.;

161—Same v. J. F. Tilford, and

162—Same v. Selgas & Co.—Judgments reversed and causes remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court. Mr. Justice Day is of opinion that the statute was interpreted correctly by the Court of Customs Appeals and therefore dissents.

26—Original.—The State of New Mexico, complainant, v. A. B. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Bill dismissed.

448—M. E. Donohue, plaintiff, v. B. Vosper, F. H. Abbott, M. J. Tonkin, and the Buffalo Brewing Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

8—H. A. Thomsen et al., plaintiffs, v. Sir C. W. Cayser et al.—Judgment of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to District Court.

544—A. A. Tyrrell, as administratrix of estate of C. E. Tyrrell, deceased, petitioner, v. The District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs.

543—Wellsville Oil Company, plaintiff, v. M. Miller, nee Everett, and Alpha Oil Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

118—A. Bond and W. J. Butterfield, partners as Bond & Butterfield, v. J. L. Hume.—Question certified answered in the negative.

166—Union National Bank and Trust Catch, substituted for H. N. Morris, as receiver of said Union National Bank, plaintiffs, v. G. McBoyle and L. M. McBoyle.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

172—J. D. Bowcock, plaintiff, v. Ada Burhans Smith, administratrix of estate of Sumner I. Smith, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

176—J. McConkey, administrator, plaintiff, v. Marysville & Northern Railway Company and Stimson Mill Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

168—A. Bay, plaintiff, v. Merrill & Ring Lumber Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

636—W. Raymond, plaintiff, v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

21, original, ex parte—In the matter of B. B. Seiling et al., &c., petitioners.—Ordered, that respondent have leave to file record or records of State Court within thirty days from this date, with permission by printed brief, considering record intrinsically, to point out any ground within the limitations stated which should prevent court from giving effect to conclusions established by action of Supreme Court of Michigan.

7, original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, v. the State of Colorado et al.—Restored to docket for reargument.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders in the cases:

No. —, original, ex parte—In the matter of Samuel Wintner, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

3, original—The People of the State of New York, complainants, v. State of New Jersey et al.—Ordered, that this case be assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

385—Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, petitioner, v. E. J. Simon.—Motion to advance denied.

787—Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. et al. v. the Arctic Iron Co.—Motion to advance denied.

787—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up entire record and cause denied.

863—Boston Store of Chicago v. American Graphophone Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up entire record and cause denied.

852—A. S. Cohn, petitioner, v. R. A. Malone, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

855—S. G. Cohen, as trustee, &c., petitioner, v. E. W. Samuels.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

856—Mrs. M. S. Jennings et al., petitioners, v. L. P. Smith.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

905—Detroit Rock Salt Co., petitioner, v. Swift & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

877—The Washington Loan and Trust Co., trustee, petitioner, v. A. E. Randle.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

881—S. S. Chamberlin, &c., petitioner, v. J. R. Mullings.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

890—H. G. MacWilliam, petitioner, v. President Suspender Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

896—J. S. Hayden, petitioner, v. E. G. Davis et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

914. General Electric Co., petitioner, v. the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

916. R. S. Howard Co., petitioner, v. the Baldwin Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

917. Mexico-Wyoming Petroleum Co. et al., petitioners, v. W. L. Valentine et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

23—A. de Pass et al., appits., v. the United States, per curiam.—Judgment affirmed.

236. Southern Surety Co., plff., v. the Board of County Commissioners of Oklahoma County, &c., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

454. The C. & O. Ry. Co., plff., v. J. B. Shaw, per curiam.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

26. Original. The State of Minnesota, complainant, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Leave granted to file motion to dismiss, on motion of counsel for the defendant.

272. T. Healy, petitioner, v. S. W. Backus as Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco.—Decree reversed, with costs, upon confession of error, and cause remanded.

306—H. P. Marshall, petitioner, v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner of Immigration at Port of San Francisco.—Decree reversed, with costs, upon confession of error, and cause remanded.

316—The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appellant, v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.—Reassigned for argument on April 9 next.

307—M. H. Smith, appellant, v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

447—The United States of America, as Trustee and Guardian of the Omaha Tribe of Indians, &c., petitioner, v. Hiram Chase.—Motion to advance submitted for petition.

500—W. E. Peik & Co., Inc., plaintiff, v. J. Y. Love, Jr., Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

904—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, v. H. Turrish.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

906—Same v. H. C. Hornby.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petition.

596—E. Kilayco, plaintiff, v. United States.—Leave to submit granted for defendant, and cause submitted for plaintiff and for defendant.

991—J. H. Herndon et al., petitioners, v. T. S. Sloan et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

967—Georgia Coast & Piedmont R. R. Co., petitioner, v. D. Loewenthal.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

226—F. M. Zavaglia, plaintiff, v. E. Notarbartolo.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

922—North German Lloyd, claimant, &c., petitioner, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

923—H. V. Thyn et al., petitioners, v. R. Wolf, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

846—P. Ewert, petitioner, v. C. W. Beck.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

932—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Company, petitioner, v. E. H. Ohme et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

875—T. R. Sheridan, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

972—American Bank Note Company, petitioner, v. Blue Ridge Elec. Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

381—R. P. Diaz, plaintiff, v. The People of Porto Rico, and

382—L. Abella et al., plaintiffs, v. The People of Porto Rico.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

200—The Toledo Railways and Light Co., plaintiff, v. W. L. Ross et al., executors, &c.—Motion to amend record submitted for defendants in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

933—Mergenthaler Linotype Co., petitioner, v. International Typesetting Company et al., and

934—Same v. Intertype Corporation.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

No.—Original. State of Georgia, complainant, v. the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Ry. Co. et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant in support of motion and for defendants in opposition thereto.

466—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., plaintiff, v. T. Henry, and

467—Same v. G. Banks.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants.

700—The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., plaintiff, v. M. L. Taber, guardian, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

712—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. et al. v. Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.—Motion for writ of supersedeas submitted for plaintiffs.

950 — Interboro Brewing Co., Inc., petitioner, v. the Standard Brewing Co. of Baltimore City.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

936—Glasgow Navigation Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. the Munson Steamship Line.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

14, Original.—The State of South Dakota, complainant, v. C. B. Collins.—Motion for the appointment of a referee herein submitted for complainant.

953—Chicago Great Western Railway Co., petitioner, v. J. Manning.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

926—Washington Railway & Electric Co., petitioner, v. Commercial Deals, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiff in support of petition, and for defendant in opposition thereto.

919—William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., petitioner, v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

935—B. S. Moss Co. et al., petitioners, v. J. G. Leach.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

902—American Express Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. State of South Dakota ex rel. C. C. Caldwell, Attorney General, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiffs in support of motion.

No. —Original—Ex parte in matter of Pablo Prince, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

497—Hendersonville Light and Power Co., plaintiff, v. Blue Ridge Interurban Ry. Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant, in support of motion, and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

832—G. T. Buchanan, plaintiff, v. W. Warley.—Motion of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for leave to file a brief as amicus curiae granted.

No. —Original.—Ex parte in matter of E. F. Hathaway and Lea, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioners.

894—The Ohio River Contract Company, plaintiff, v. T. R. Gordon, Judge, &c.—Motion to affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant.

802—R. B. Simpson, as Trustee, &c., petitioner, v. T. W. Brent et al., as executors, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

935—M. E. Sluis et al., petitioners, v. W. H. Stark et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

52—I. A. Wilson et al., appellants, v. W. P. Geary et al., members of the Corporation Commission of Arizona et al.—Motion to restore case to call submitted for appellants.

894—G. W. Lutz, appellant, v. D. W. Pitney, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

920—P. W. Williams, petitioner, v. Home Insurance Co. of New York.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

886—C. J. Edwards, petitioner, v. H. P. Keith, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

938—J. B. Rosenberg and Warner, petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

971—Red Jacket, Jr., Coal Co. et al., petitioners, v. United Thacker Coal Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

895—Illinois Central Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. L. A. Anderson.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiffs in support of petition, and for defendant in opposition thereto.

840—Prairie Oil and Gas Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Lacy Carter.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiffs in support of petition and for defendant in opposition thereto.

953—A. A. Ronvillain, petitioner, v. H. B. Ewell, Trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

56—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. the United States.—Motion for leave to file brief of Frank B. Kellogg to withdraw his appearance as counsel for appellants herein, on motion of counsel in that behalf.

832—The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. J. F. Duggan.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

257—D. L. Thompson, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Mississippi et al., Appellants, v. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellants.

258—Same v. Southern Ry. Co. in Mississippi.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellants.

849—National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood et al., plaintiffs, v. A. W. Jones et al., constituting the South Carolina Tax Commission, et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

850—The People's National Bank of Greenville, S. C., plaintiff, v. A. W. Jones et al., commissioners, et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

902—The Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. the Greenbrier Distilling Co.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

2—Original. Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, v. State of West Virginia.—Motion to discharge rule to show cause submitted, with leave to counsel for complainant to file brief within ten days, and to counsel for defendant to file brief within ten days thereafter, on motion of counsel for defendant.

50—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., Appellants, v. the United States.—Four hours allowed to each side in the argument of this case, on motion of counsel for appellees. Argument commenced for appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 7: Nos. 50, 481, 492, 475, 605, 697, 733, 764, 401, 640, 683, (and 684,) 773, (and 776,) 545, 142, and 143.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheim‹US.	Herman‹Compag Gen
Rogers‹same.	Transatlantique.
Murphy‹same.	S E Hendricks Co‹
Singer‹Am Drug Synd	Thomas Pub Co.
Eclipse Ltge. &c. Co‹	Shanlinger Bros‹Dot.
Cornell Stmboat Co.	ner Bros Co.
Ball Eng'ing Co‹J G	Davidson‹Am Blower.
White Co.	Marsh‹Lesseman.
	Crescent Mfg‹ Wilson.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 627, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Cowen‹Houk Mfg Co.	Czerweny‹Mitchell.
Ellsworth‹Kalhan.	Noetzle‹Penn RR.
MacDonald‹Mandeville.	Brenner‹same.
Rosenberg‹Int M M Co. (2.)	Fry‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Creighton‹Tug Bern.	Flanagan‹Tug Ashbourne.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Rosen & Wagner.	Admiralty:
Bankruptcy:	Egerton Towing‹Scow
Re Henry F Vyse & Co & Henry F Vyse.	Miles M O'Brien.

General motions at 2 P. M.

Olsen‹J Everard.	Keyer‹Phil & Read C & I Co.
Jensen‹same.	Indiv Drink Cup Co‹
Baxter‹SS Clematis.	Pub Serv Cup Co.
Re Limit of Essex.	Solomon‹Penn RR.
Allen‹SS Segurance, et al.	Brady‹South S Trac.
Ralesis et al‹SS Patria	Parsons, &c‹Maul, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Danke‹Gordon.	Davidson‹Levy et al.
Hanson‹Hanson.	Dubarstein‹Applebaum.
Spengeman‹Arthe.	

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Williamsburgh Iron and Wire Works, Inc., v. Kuhn et al., apits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Finley v. Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., apit.—Order affirmed, with costs; first question certified answered in the affirmative and second question certified answered in the negative.

Tauza v. Susquehanna Coal Co., apit.—Order affirmed, with costs; first, second, and third questions certified answered in the affirmative, fifth question in the negative, and fourth question not answered.

Pomeroy et al. v. Hocking Valley Ry. Co., apits.; Higgins et al., v. same, apit.—Order in each case confirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative, on the opinion in case of Robert Dollar v. Canadian Car Co., decided here.

Robert Dollar Co. v. the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., apit.—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Stern, as admx., v. International Ry. Co. et al., apits.; Hall, respt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., apit.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

International Text Book Co., apit., v. Tone.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Brooklyn Cooperage Co., apit., v. the A. Sherman Lumber Co.—Order of App. Div. reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in App. Div. and in this court; question certified answered in the negative.

Re petition for resale in action of Palmatier, as substituted trustee, apit., v. Catskill Mt. Ry. Co. et al., defts.; Philip, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs; first question certified answered in the affirmative, second question certified answered in the negative.

Ragan, as admrx., apit., v. Atlantic Coast Liner Co.—Order of App. Div. reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in App. Div. and in this court.

Stokowitz v. Continental Fire Ins. Co., apit.; Smith Lumber Co. v. Continental Assurance Co., apit.; re petition McDonough to compel Lunn, admr. to file acct.; Wilcox, respt., v. Silcox et al, apits.; Kelly, apit., v. Dykes et al; Bleser v. Vulcan Insurance Co., apit.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion in each.

Bobrick v. Second Natl. Bank of Hoboken, apit.; Weigand v. United Traction Co., apit.; re account Garrabrant, sole surviving exr.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Carnell, respt., v. Child et al, respts., Purdy et al, apits.—Motion to add to calendar and for a preference thereon denied.

McLean, as trustee, apit., v. McLean, indv., et al., apits., et al, respts.—Motion to add to calendar and for preference thereon denied.

Schlesinger v. Graner, apit.—Motion to amend order dismissing appeal denied, $10 costs.

Blatchinson, apit., v. McCaddon et al, ind. —Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Martin v. Camp, Jr., as exr., impld., apit.—Motion to amend order denying motion for reargument granted to the extent of amending order by inserting therein the following recital:

"Upon the argument of this motion, counsel for the respondent, James G. Martin, presented and argued the following point: The decision of this cause made on December 31, 1918, is in conflict with section 10 of Article 1 of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Spencer, Ed, et al., trustees, v. Spencer, apit., impl'd with others, respts.—Motion to amend remittitur granted and opinion and the remittitur based thereon amended by inserting therein the opinion after the words "taxes and carrying charges on the Williams Bridge Farm" the words: "So far as he met with the income from the farm itself." Without costs.

Parris, as admr., v. Sterling, apit.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Re application Public Service Com'n, 1st Dist., (Flatbush Av. extension, Fourth Av. subway.)—Motion to amend remittitur granted and clerk directed to request return of the remittitur for amendment.

People, apit. v. Kalbfleisch Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal held until opening of April Term to enable appellant to apply to have the order of reversal so rescinded as to show that the App. Div. considered the facts and affirmed as to them.

Barrett et al. v. State of N. Y., apit.—Motion to place on calendar and set day for certain granted and case set down for argument on the fifth Monday of the present term.

People v. City of Buffalo.—Motion to place upon calendar and set down for argument granted and case set down for argument on the third Monday of the present term.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cent. for Co‹Fed. Sh Firm Const Co‹NYS. & North RR Co. Reilly‹Steinhardt.

People‹A W Waite. Alicia Rity Co‹Miller. People‹Solomon et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

City R E‹Purdy.	Kantrowitz‹Bergman.
Loeb‹Goldsmith (2).	Scheer‹Scheer.
Werthelmer‹N Y Rys.	Ginsberg‹R & C Co.
Re Hardin.	British-Am Tobacco
Van Kleeck‹Leeds.	Co‹U S F & G Co.
Morrison‹B & O RR.	Re Pike.
Verlinden‹Lamb & Harlin Mfg Co.	Spein‹Man Shirt Co.
McKeon‹N Y, N H & H RR.	R Dollar Co‹Canadian C & F Co.
	Smulewitz‹CNY.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department— For hearing of appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. All motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Zobel‹O'Connor.	Haber‹Crossa.
Victoria Rity & Const Co‹same.	Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Re Perot.	German Sav Bank‹ Rosendorf.
Garfein‹McGovern.	Steinholz‹Klesseler.
Fruhauf‹Hillman.	Voiche‹NY Rys.
Fein‹Cohen.	Segretto‹same.
Holzwasser‹Nassau Elec RR.	Loeb‹Morgenthau Realty Co.
Brenner‹Carmana Realty Co.	Weaver‹Hart.
Re Maguire.	Jackson‹Berney.
Gallish‹Kluge.	Hahnemann Hospital‹ Becker.
Kasstelowicz‹Ambelman (2.)	CNY‹Nathan.
Sierack‹D & R Coal & Iron Co.	Hee‹Rothschild & Co (2.)
Tisch‹Goldberg (2.)	Henry Romeike, Inc‹ A Romeike & Co.
Stivanchu‹F Opperman, Jr, Brew Co.	Re CNY (242d St.)
Healy‹Chas H Darmstadt, &c.	Sherwood‹Sinclair.
Garry‹Mannheim.	Re Pleasant Av.
Ampol‹Sommers.	Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Abramovitz‹Voit.	Kass‹Goldberg.
CNY‹Schwarz.	Goetsl‹Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Cornell Screw Book Co‹Phemister.	Carolyn Laundry‹ Book.
Peter‹Gregory.	Kleeman‹Riedel.
Imperial Woolen Co‹ F H Clothing Co.	Hyman‹Klein.
	Same‹Freiberger.
Hess‹Hess.	Re Lazar Miller Hat.
Farenholtz‹Meinhausen.	Cohen-Amer Tel Co‹ G Musso Co.
Re Foley.	Re NY Salesmanship Club, Inc.
Bloomer‹Bloomer.	Sullivan‹Kraus.
Winberg‹Winberg.	Demuth‹Hellman.
Polo‹Amer Metal Co.	Reisenweber's, Inc‹ Zinwell Co.
Re B'way Dry Goods Co-Op Bldg & L A.	Townes‹CNY.
Capers‹Clark.	Re Casatti.
Re Bernard‹O'Connell	Harvey‹Hopkins.
Hagenaers‹Caballero.	Hunter‹Colonial Motion Pictures Co.
Re McLaughlin.	Tarnower‹Arkell & Douglas, Inc.
Levy‹Kanter.	Horton‹Miller.
Re Miller‹Kremer.	Katz‹Katz.
CNY‹W Thompson.	Brown‹Actors Fund of America.
Re Hunecke.	Rosin‹Stallow.
Magrino‹Magrino.	Singer‹Banwer.
Re McAuliffe.	Wagon with other motions.
Pole‹Amer Metal Co.	J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Carples‹John Deere	

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Club de Vingt, 42-44 East 58th St.	Mutual Life Ins Co‹ Pincus.
Klie‹Erie RR.	Sheffield‹Industrial.
Steuer‹Hart.	Beasley‹Beasley.
Bowne‹Colt. (2.)	Petiger‹Chester.
Met By-Pred Co, Inc‹ Van Name,	Steele, Jr‹Arizona Cross Bar Metal Co.
Re Simon.	Rinaldo‹Helstein.
Fagan‹Fagan.	Moskowitz‹Moskowitz.
Abramowitz‹Froomkin.	Wiesen‹Wiesen.
Hampton‹Hampton.	Turner‹Turner.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.	Levine‹Holbrook.
Stansbury‹Stansbury.	Cabot & Rollins.
Makesod‹Maksoud.	Mason‹Mason.
Gries‹Gries.	Jasper‹Berkowitz.
Demetropoulos‹Demetropoulos.	McCreery Realty Corp‹ Sadowsky, (2.)
Wenzel‹Wenzel.	Bosch‹Bosch.
General calendar:	Wix‹Wix.
Bdway. Bldg‹E Martin Co.	Grill‹Grill.
Zella‹Holmes.	Dobnis‹Dobrats.
Promiloffsky‹Promiloffsky.	Sokolofsky‹Masch.
Doctor‹Lovinsky.	Frankel‹Motor Car Spring Co.
Automatic Switch Co‹ Richard.	Dollinger‹Dollinger.
Carsell‹Karp.	Stockman‹Gottesman.
Car‹C G Blake Co.	Madison Real Prop, &c, Co‹Solwebel.
Tillman‹Ogren.	Calapai‹Calapai.
Hageman‹Hageman.	Tarlovsky‹Tarlovsky.
Recker‹Clark.	Richard‹Normann.
Stewart‹Stewart.	Avellino‹Florio.
Stein‹Cook.	Legnit‹Mech & Met Nat Bank.
Simpson‹Abrama.	Pakarsky‹Pakarsky.
	Fisher‹Brenner.
	Silberstein‹Silberstein.
	Tuchfeld‹Tuchfeld. Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berman‹Axtell.	Spadaccini Bros Cont Co‹Glandulli.
Peck‹Toole.	Ritchey‹Murphy.
Goldberg‹Popular Pictures Corp.	Barber‹Motion Picture Patents Co.
M Cowen & Co‹N E Equitable Ins Co.	Robbins‹Lay Fish Co. Case on.
McCregor‹Assets Realization Co.	

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Rosenbusch‹Ambrosia Milk Corp.	John Schubert Cotton Co, Inc‹Weiser.
Solovel‹Gardner.	Weinstein‹Altmark.
Fearon‹Aldhous.	Ahearn‹Cent Brew.
Yeo‹Neuhaus.	Fitzgerald‹Cons Gas Co of N Y.
Hart‹Cons Gas Co.	Lowe‹Wall St Taxicab Co, Inc.
Rubin‹2d Av Amuse.	Rohrman‹Dunbia Rty.
Donnelly‹R Gordon & Sons.	Donnelly‹Collins.
Marshall‹5th Av Coach	Heinz‹I R R.
McQuillon‹Birch.	Dolan‹I W Lyon & Sons, Inc.
Winter‹Everett.	Lynn‹Shapiro.
Kirton‹Remy Elec Co.	Sebastian‹Union Ry of N Y.
Rudolph‹Carleton.	Bender‹N Y Rys.
Kuntz‹Myers.	Block‹Bernstein.
F Turock‹Trattner.	McIntyre‹Burrows.
J Turock‹same.	Yatri‹L C P Kooh.
Carranco‹Silberman.	Gleason‹Soule.
Hill‹Chester Ct Cert.	Gianetto‹Third Av RR.
Hermanson‹Hamburg-Am Co.	Wendell‹Int R T.
Bisulca‹Will.	O'Connor‹Wheeler.
Miller‹CNY.	Tomasich‹Clarida Co.
Judelowitz‹Terry & Tench Co.	Ancel‹Kardonsky.
Penn‹Tribune Ass'n.	Blitzer‹Steiber.
Davis‹Belt Line Ry.	Culin‹G B Seely's Son, Inc.
Clark‹Bowery Bk of N Y.	Goss‹Fly Realty Co.
Mohr‹Turner.	Mafida‹Greenhut Co.
Brewcinska‹CNY Cent.	Cymbalista‹Fronmuller.
Romano‹Abraham.	Halpin‹Brown.
Dearie‹Third Av RR.	A Conklin‹42d St, &c. Ry.
Graham‹CNY Rys.	W P Conklin, Jr‹ same.
Gramitto‹Union Ry.	Green‹Int R T.
Hawkins‹42d Av RR.	C Keene‹Third Av RR
Fricke‹Achenbach.	M Keene‹same.
Zerbo‹Int R T Co.	I Werner‹Herowitz.
Messer‹Hagedorn Bros	B Koerner‹same.
Vallono‹Clark.	Monaghan‹Hurlbut Motor Truck Co.
Marks‹Warnzer.	Ocko‹Kroehle.
Harris‹Int R T Co.	Stephens‹Malns Paper
Mintz‹Ament.	Stock Co & Erie RR
Schatte‹Ringer.	Butzell‹Heinsheimer.
Kelly‹42 St, &c. RR.	Goldberg‹Dodge.
Arsco‹N Y Cons RR	Smith‹Stanfield.
Wrieden‹Met Opera Co & 3d Av RR.	Case on.
Camarda‹Franchi.	
Cohen‹Fiedfeld.	
Madoni‹Ament.	
Asphalt Paving Co.	

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Marks‹Neuschul.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Adjourned to March 12.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jackson‹Am Silk Label Mfg Co.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smith‹Hinckle.

Wolf‹Linch.

Cawley‹Ronan.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Anella‹Todd.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Crutchfield‹3d Av Ry.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mack‹Martin.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Group‹Newman.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq—Latham‹Rob

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Further Progress —Rail Issues Reactionary— More Public Interest.

The stock market yesterday continued to move confidently. Recent buyers had profits, and in some stocks enough of these were realized to bring reaction. In some parts of the list, notably the railroads, there was also evidence of outside liquidation, but the market as a whole, and particularly the industrials, showed a good deal of strength. The forward movement was especially noteworthy in the shipping stocks, which made large net gains.

Even more significant, perhaps, than the strength shown by a large part of the list was the evidence which the day's experience supplied that the market was not being left quite as much as heretofore in the hands of purely professional traders. The public, or such part of it as Wall Street describes as semi-professional traders, were again appearing in the market, and frequently their appearance was been the prelude to the development of a more general public interest. The volume of dealings yesterday was considerably larger than it had recently been, which was one of the signs of an increase in the number of those participating in the trading.

The market the last couple of days has been showing that it has dismissed from mind the possibility of a craven surrender by the country in the face of foreign aggression. Its fear in respect to the consequences of the filibuster which succeeded in preventing the Senate's voting on the Armed Ship bill is steadily giving way before the belief that the Government will find a way to give American ships the protection which they are seeking. The lessening of doubt on this point has given increased effect to other considerations which have prompted strength in the market the last couple of days, including specifically the looked-for resumulation of business, partly because of the near approach of a season which will facilitate enlarged manufacturing effort, and partly because of the expected effects of large Government expenditures necessitated by the program for national preparedness. These are factors which are likely to exert influence for some time to come, even though they may occasionally be carried under the service of market influences through the development of other matters which may claim larger attention from time to time.

The contrary movement of the railroad stocks, or of many of them at least, was probably due to several influences, but the main of these may well have been the fact that the country is now awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law, a decision on which had been looked for by many yesterday. The public finds it difficult to conceive of a resort by railroad labor to the general strike from which it was deterred by the passage of the Adamson act, even though that law should now be found by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. At the same time some concern is naturally felt over a labor controversy which affects the transportation system of the whole country. The controversy might well pass through a new and troublesome form in case the law passed last September should be held not to be binding upon the railroads because unconstitutional. That would necessitate a reopening of the problem and its treatment along new lines, but it seems practically impossible that the controversy should lead now to the strike which was fortunately averted last Fall. All the reasons which existed last year for believing that a strike would be averted by some means exist still, and to them has been added the further fact that both the railroads and their men are under a mandate of patriotism not to subject the country to the most serious possible strike at a time when the nation is facing a grave international situation. If it should come to a test of that sort, it will probably be found that both labor, as represented by the railroad brotherhoods, and capital, as represented by the managements of the roads, will prove more patriotic than did the handful of Senators who last week thwarted the wish of the nation.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Dealings in New War Loan Expected in the Near Future.

LONDON, March 6.—Money was in moderate demand and plentiful today. Discount rates were easy.

Gilt-edged securities were the feature of a quiet stock market. Small buying orders on the easy money conditions caused an advance, especially in Exchequer bonds, the war loans and consols. Dealings in the new loan are expected in the near future. In the foreign section Chinese bonds were good and Argentine rails showed signs of recovering. Rubber and oil stocks were the best of the miscellaneous issues. American securities were not affected by President Wilson's address. The small amount of stock held here and the regulation against speculation make the market practically immune from special influences.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 85½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2¼	Last	2¼
Low	2¼	Renewals	2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4@4¼	Sixty days	4¼
Ninety days	4@4¼	Ninety days	4¼
Four months	4@4¼	Four months	4¼
Five months	4@4¼	Five months	4¼
Six months	4@4¼	Six months	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4 @4¼
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	..
Cables	5.84⅛	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	+12½
Cables	68.25	68.25	68.25	+12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅛
95.28 Berlin	68.12½	68.25
20.26 Austria	11.12½	11.10
China—		
Hongkong	55.95	56.05
Peking	89.25	89.87½
Shanghai	84.25	84.87½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.00
40.10 Holland	40.25	40.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1826 Italy	7.85	7.65
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	37.75	27.85
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.90	27.98
Stockholm	29.50	29.60
Christiania	28.35	28.45
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44 Rio	25.87½	25.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.02½	5.01¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70¾	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $526,132,288; balance, $26,962,071; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $612,588; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $473,445.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 3-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 76⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 56⅝@61⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	925,994	554,796	210,270
Year to date	33,034,870	30,837,816	10,988,863

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16⅝	17¼	400	Advance Rumely	17¼	17⅝	17	17	+⅝
30½	32	200	Advance Rumely pf	31	31⅞	31	31¾	+1¼
7¼	7½	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	+⅛
1	1⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
27⅛	27⅝	4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	28⅝	27⅜	27⅞	+⅝
86	86½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86½	86½	86	86	−⅛
100⅜	..	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅜
97⅞	98¼	5,100	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅝	93⅝	92	93	+⅝
45	45½	9,600	Am. Can	44½	45⅝	44¼	45	+⅝
103½	107½	300	Am. Can pf	108½	108½	106⅞	106⅞	−1⅝
68	68½	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	68⅛	69	68	68	+⅛
116¼	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	117	116¾	117	+⅞
98½	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	−2½
12⅞	12⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	12	12	12	12	+⅛
64	65	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62⅞	64	62⅜	64	+1⅝
20¼	20½	100	Am. Ice Securities	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	..
20	20½	4,800	Am. Linseed	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+⅜
54¼	54⅝	1,300	Am. Linsed pf	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+⅝
72	72½	4,900	Am. Locomotive	73	73¾	71⅝	72½	+⅝
104	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	+⅛
8	8½	100	Am. Malt cfs. of d	8	8	8	8	..
50¼	51	100	Am. Malt pf.cfs.of d	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	−⅛
100½	100⅝	9,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	101⅝	100¼	100⅝	−⅛
112	112½	1,700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112⅝	111½	111⅝	..
100¼	100⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	+⅛
94	96	1,400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	+⅛
64⅝	65	200	Am. Smelt. pf.B t.r.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+⅛
63½	64	2,700	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	65	63⅛	65	+2
110⅝	111	700	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅜	112½	111	111	−1½
125¾	126½	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	125¾	126¼	125½	126¼	+⅞
..	..	200	Do., s.cfs.1st in.pd	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
208	208½	100	Am. Tobacco	208	208	208	208	..
52	52¼	4,000	Am. Woolen	52	52⅜	51⅝	52	..
97	98	900	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97	97¼	−⅝
45	46	500	Am. Writing P. pf	44¼	46	44¼	45⅞	+1⅞
38½	39	2,300	Am. Zinc L. & S	38⅝	39	38¼	38⅝	+⅛
67½	69	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	69	69	69	69	+3½
84⅞	85½	36,900	Anaconda Copper	84⅞	85⅜	84¼	84⅞	..
101⅛	102¼	4,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102⅞	101⅞	102	−⅛
99½	99¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
14⅞	15	800	At., Birm. & At	15	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
104	104½	10,400	At., Gulf & W. I	98	103	98	104	+6
54½	54¾	9,000	Baldwin Loco	54⅜	56⅛	54½	54⅜	−¼
..	..	2	Bank of Commerce	181	181	181	181	..
75½	75¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	−⅛
72½	73	325	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73	73	73	..
114	115¾	900	Barrett Co	114½	115¾	114½	115⅜	+1⅝
112	114	100	Barrett Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+1
130	140	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	147	147	140	140½	−6
116½	120	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½	+⅞
..	..	4,200	Beth. S. rights cash	17½	19	16¾	16¾	+⅜
116	117	17,200	Beth. S. class B t. c	117	119	116⅜	117	+1½
67½	69½	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	69¼	69⅜	69¼	69½	+⅛
9¾	10	800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
90	95	25	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	90	90	90	90	+1½
120	120½	4,500	Burns Brothers	120	120½	119¼	120¼	..
49¾	49⅞	2,500	Butte & Superior	48¾	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+⅝
24	24¼	1,700	California Petrol	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅜
56	57	600	California Pet. pf	57⅜	57⅜	56½	56⅜	+⅜
154	154½	600	Canadian Pacific	153⅜	154⅛	153⅜	154⅛	+⅝
92½	92¾	45,700	Central Leather Co	89⅞	93¼	89¼	92½	+3¼
113	115	100	Central Leather pf	114	114	114	114	+½
39	40	4,400	Cerro de Pasco	39½	40½	39½	39½	+½
100	101½	400	Chandler Motor	99	100	99	100	+2
58½	59	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59¼	58¾	58⅝	..
11½	12	200	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
36	37½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36½	36	36½	+⅝
80½	82	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82¼	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	−⅛
118½	120⅜	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	119¾	119¾	118⅝	118⅝	−1⅛
115½	115⅞	1,100	Chi., N. Northwest	116¼	116½	115⅝	115⅝	−⅝
28	31	300	C., R.I. & P.cfs.of d	27½	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+⅝
38	38⅝	900	Do., 1st inst. pd	38⅜	39	38	38⅝	+⅛
23½	24	9,100	Chile Copper	23¼	24¼	23¼	23¾	+⅝
62⅞	62¾	12,900	Chino Copper	62½	63¼	62¼	62¾	+⅝
48½	49	4,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	+⅜
43½	43¾	6,400	Columbia Gas & El	43½	43⅞	43¼	43½	+⅛
119⅞	120¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas	119⅞	121	119	119½	−2⅛
123¼	124	700	Consol. Gas, Balt	123¼	123¼	124	124	..
91	91	100	Continental Can	91	91	91	91	..
54⅜	55¼	200	Continental Insur	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+⅛
21½	22½	19,400	Corn Products Ref	21½	22½	21½	22⅞	+1⅜
102¼	103½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102¼	103½	102¾	103¼	+1½
67⅝	68¼	22,500	Crucible Steel	67⅝	68¼	66⅞	68⅞	+1⅝
42⅞	44⅜	16,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅞	44⅜	42¼	43⅞	+1⅝
90	90½	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90	90½	90	90½	+⅜
168	169	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	169	169	169	169	+9
12½	12⅝	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	−1
30	30	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30	30	30	30	−1½
132	132	82	Detroit Edison Co	132	132	132	132	..
22½	22½	6,500	Distillers' Secur	22½	22½	20½	20⅝	−1⅞
19½	19½	200	Dome Mines	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅜
54⅞	54⅞	200	Driggs-Seabury	54⅞	54⅞	54	54	+1
67	67	4,900	Elec. Storage Bat	67	67	67	67	+4
26¾	26¾	200	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
40	40	200	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40	..
32½	32½	100	Erie 2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅜
33¾	33¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅜
165	165½	700	General Electric	165	165½	164½	165¼	−⅝
20½	20⅝	5,300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	..
80½	80½	200	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	80½	80½	80½	80½	..
56⅝	57	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	56⅝	58	56½	56⅝	+⅛
88	88½	400	Granby Consol	88	89⅜	88½	88½	+⅛
113	113½	400	Great Northern pf	113	113½	113	113½	+⅛
38⅞	37	39,500	Gt. N. Ore ctfs. for o. p.	37¼	38⅛	36	37	+1
43½	44¼	800	Greene-Canane	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	..
113	115½	1,000	Gulf States Steel	115	115½	113	114½	+1½
101	102	800	Illinois Central	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	−¼
101	102	20	Do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	..
60½	60¾	19,100	Inspiration Copper	60½	61⅜	59⅞	60¾	..
66	66⅞	400	Interboro Con. pf	67	67	67	67	+1
15	15½	200	Int. Agricultural	15	15½	15	15½	+⅝
40	41	300	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	+1½
116	118	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	116	116	116	−1
28	28⅝	26,400	Int. Mer. Marine	28	29¼	27¾	28⅝	+⅝
74¼	77⅜	43,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	74¼	77⅜	73½	77⅜	+3½
42⅞	43	2,600	Int. Nickel	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	..
39⅜	40	11,500	Int. Paper	39⅜	40⅞	39	40	+1
96½	98	2,200	Int. Paper pf	96½	98½	96¼	98	+1½
..	..	200	Do., cfs. of dep	97	97½	97	97½	+1
97	98	200	Kansas City South	97	97½	97	97½	+1
21¼	21⅞	20,800	Kennecott Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	−⅛
46⅞	47⅛	10	Kings Co. E. L. & P	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+⅛
115¼	115¾	6,900	Lackawanna Steel	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	+⅜
83	84⅝	15,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	83	84⅝	83	83⅝	+1⅜
19⅜	19⅝	200	Lehigh Valley	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	−⅛
71	71	200	Long Island	71	71	68½	68½	−2½
40¼	40¼	10	Loose-W. Bls. 2d pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
61⅜	61⅝	200	Louis. & Nash	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	..
123¼	125¼	400	Mackay Cos. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+⅛
65	65	200	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	65	−½
72	72	100	Maxwell Motors	72	72	72	72	..
56⅞	57¾	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	56⅞	57¾	56⅞	57½	+⅝
72	72	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	72	72	72	72	+1
35½	36¼	200	May Dept. Stores	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+1
62	62	100	May Dept. St. pf	62	62	62	62	..
107⅛	107⅝	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	..
87⅞	89½	4,800	Miami Copper	87⅞	89½	87¾	89½	+⅝
41¼	41¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	41¼	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1
110	110	300	Mo. Pacific pf	110	110	110	110	+⅝
12	12	1,200	Mo. Pacific w i	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
29⅞	29⅞	900	Montana Power	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	−⅛
101½	103⅜	2,700	Nat. Biscuit Co	101½	103⅜	101½	103⅜	+3⅝
115¼	115¼	200	Nat. Enam. & St	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+⅛
33½	34⅝	14,000	Nat. En. & St. pf	33½	34⅝	33½	34	+⅝
97½	97½	100	National Lead	97½	97½	97½	97½	+¼
58⅜	58⅝	400	Nevada Con. Cop	58⅜	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	..
26	26¼	5,900	N. Y. Air Brake	25¾	26	25¾	26	..
145	146	200	N. Y. Central	145	146	145	145	+1
96¼	96¾	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	+¼
44½	44½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	44½	44½	43¾	44¼	−⅝
23¾	23¾	600	Norfolk & Western	127½	129	127½	128	+⅛
127½	129	200	North American	66½	66½	66½	66½	+⅛
66½	66½	2,300	Northern Pacific	103¾	103¾	103	103¼	−¾
103¾	103¾	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	103¾	104½	103	103	−¼
103¾	104½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	−⅛
52¼	52¼	300	Owens Bottle Mach	100	100	100	100	+1
100	100	5,200	Pacific Mail	22¼	24⅜	22¼	24	+2
22¼	24⅜	2,900	Penn. R. R	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54	−⅛
54⅜	54⅜	400	People's Gas, Chi	95¼	96	95	95	+⅛
95¼	96	20,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	47¼	49	46¾	47⅝	+⅝
47¼	49	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+⅛
111⅞	111⅞	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	..
100	100	3,500	Pressed Steel Car	78	80	78	79¾	+2⅝
78	80	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
105	105	100	Railway Steel Sp	51½	51½	51½	51¼	+⅛
51½	51½	100	Railway Steel S. pf	100	100	100	100	..
100	100	37,800	Ray Con. Copper	29⅞	30⅞	29⅜	30½	+1⅝
29⅞	30⅞	15,700	Reading	95	95¾	93¾	94½	+⅛
95	95¾	18,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¼	81⅞	80	80⅝	..
80¼	81⅞	600	Royal Dutch t. r	63	63¾	63	63½	+⅛
63	63¾	200	St. Louis & San F	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+1
20⅝	20⅝	200	Saxon Motor	53	55	55	55	+⅝
53	55	300	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	−⅛
14⅜	15	1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29½	29	29	..
29	29¼	1,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	63⅜	64½	63	63¾	+⅝
63⅜	64½	3,700	Southern Pacific	92⅝	93	92¾	92⅝	−⅛
92⅝	93	5,500	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅝	−⅝
28¼	28¼	400	Southern Ry. pf	58	58⅜	58	58	−⅛
58	58⅜	2,300	Studebaker Co	100½	101⅝	100½	101½	+1¼
100½	101⅝	800	Stutz Motor	47¼	47¾	47¼	47½	+¾
47¼	47¾	100	Tenn. C. & C	15	15	15	15	−⅜
15	15	600	Texas Co	229¼	229¼	228¾	229	..
229¼	229¼	400	Third Avenue	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+1⅜
39¾	40⅝	5,300	Tobacco Products	54⅜	55	53⅜	54⅞	+⅜
54⅜	55	1,500	T. St. L. & W. t r	7½	8⅜	7½	8⅜	+⅝
7½	8⅜	5,200	Union Pacific	135½	135⅝	134½	134½	−1
135½	135⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	−⅜
81⅝	81⅝	10,400	United Alloy Steel	48	48½	47¾	48⅛	+⅜
48	48½	1,800	United Cigar Stores	99½	101	99½	101	+1½
99½	101	100	United Drug	79	79	79	79	..
79	79	2,300	United Fruit	139¾	143½	139¾	143¼	+4¼
139¾	143½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	..
20	20	700	U. S. C. I. & P	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	+1
19⅝	20½	15,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	125	126½	123	124	+1
123	126½	57	U. S. Rubber	57	58½	56¾	56¾	+⅛
56¾	57	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	+⅛
108	109	6,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	60⅜	62⅝	60⅜	62⅛	+1⅝
61⅞	62¼	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	50¼	50¾	50	50	−¼
50	50¾	146,100	U. S. Steel	110⅞	113⅝	110	110⅝	+1¼
110⅝	110¾	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	118	117½	118	..
118	118¼	16,900	Utah Copper	114⅜	115¾	113⅞	115	+⅝
114⅜	115	1,800	Utah Securities	20¼	22¼	20½	22	+1½
21½	22	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	58½	60	58½	59⅝	−⅛
59	60	20	Vulcan Detinning	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
..	..	400	Wabash	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅛
12¾	12⅝	2,000	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	49	49¼	+⅛
49¼	49¼	1,300	Wabash pf. B	23¾	25⅜	23	25⅜	+⅞
25¼	25⅞	600	Western Maryland	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+⅞
22⅞	23	100	West. Maryland pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	−⅛
39	40	900	Western Union Tel	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94

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AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNS $8,210,761

Profits Show Increase of $3,050,465 and Sales of 40 Per Cent. in 1916.

15.31% FOR COMMON STOCK

Unfilled Orders on Books Now Are $52,000,000, Against $40,550,000 on Jan. 1.

The American Woolen Company's report for 1916 reflects the prosperity enjoyed by the expansion of home and foreign consumption of goods in profits amounting to $8,210,761, against $5,160,296 the year before. The sales increased 40 per cent. over those of 1915, and stockholders were informed in the statement issued yesterday that another prosperous period was expected this year.

The management charged off $2,346,943 for depreciation, compared with $1,079,685 the preceding year, and the balance for common stock dividends was $3,063,818, equal to 15.1 per cent. on the outstanding shares, contrasted with 6.40 per cent. earned in 1915. The profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31 amounted to $11,368,939, a gain of $2,063,818 for the year.

"At the beginning of the present year," said President W. M. Wood, "there were $40,550,000 of unfilled orders on the books, and at the present time there are over $52,000,000. This is the result not only of reduction of European competition, subsequent to the war, but also, in greater part, to increased purchasing power of the people of the United States.

"Prices on wool have increased from 30 to 65 per cent. over prices at the close of 1915, while the cost of dyestuffs has risen much higher. Wool embargoes by foreign Governments, keen demand, and increasing uncertainties and excessive rates of transportation are factors that count heavily in establishing the present prices of wool. The needs of the company, for the coming season, however, have been anticipated by securing advance supplies. Despite the rapid advances made in American dyestuffs the domestic production is still far from meeting requirements of the wool manufacturing industry.

"A promising export trade has developed in certain lines of staple goods during the last year, and American Woolen is now directly represented in five South American countries, and in Cuba, besides having selling connections in many of the other markets of the world. It is the policy of the company to endeavor to become firmly established in foreign markets, while retaining a strong place in the home market, which is vastly more important."

Mr. Wood reported that the liquidation of the New Jersey corporation was practically completed. Last year the American Woolen Company took steps to remove its domicile from New Jersey to Massachusetts, the process being carried out through the formation of a new company and the winding up of the affairs of the old one.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Standard Motor Construction Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on its capital stock, payable in two installments.

Osage-Hominy Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company, has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Nipissing mines Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. Three months ago the regular 5 per cent. and an extra 5 per cent. was declared.

The Michigan Central Railway filed a petition with the Illinois Public Utilities Commission asking for an order authorizing it to execute a refunding and improvement mortgage and to issue bonds not to exceed $8,000,000.

Lee, Higginson & Co. announce that Jerome D. Greene, late Secretary and a Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, has joined the organization and will be connected for the present with the New York office of the firm.

The Boston Woven Hose Rubber Company is offering to holders of common stock of record March 10, other than Trustees of Boston Woven Hose Securities Company, and to record holders of Trustees representing such common stock, right to subscribe to one share of new common at $100 a share for each two shares now owned. This will increase common stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Right to subscribe expires April 10, and stock must be paid for on or before April 16 or at option of subscriber, one-half on or before April 16, and one-half on Oct. 16.

The new Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has been incorporated in Missouri with a capital of $300,000,000, divided into $100,000,000 preferred and $200,000,000 common.

Subscription to the new common stock of the Barrett Company will be paid for on the following terms: 25 per cent. on or before April 6, 1917; 25 per cent. June 20, 1917; 25 per cent. Sept. 30, 1917, and 25 per cent. Dec. 31, 1917. The new preferred stock will be paid for as follows: 25 per cent. April 6, 1917; 25 per cent. July 15, 1917; 25 per cent. Oct. 15, 1917, and 25 per cent. Jan. 15, 1918. Subscription rights will accrue to holders of record of stock at the close of business March 19 next, and the right to subscribe will expire at the close of business April 6 next.

Carter, Macy & Co., controlled by the American International Corporation, has declared initial dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred and 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable in cash. Also a dividend of 4 per cent., payable in Anglo-French bonds at 94 flat.

The following companies held their annual meetings yesterday and re-elected their respective Boards of Directors: Atlantic Refining, American Cigar, Havana Tobacco, Weyman-Bruton, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The New York Trust Company, as agent of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, is receiving deposits of consolidated mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Philadelphia Company under a plan to create a sinking fund.

The Empire Gasoline Company has been incorporated in Delaware with $2,000,000 capital as a subsidiary of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company, controlled in turn by the Cities Service Company.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,992,819	$189,531,254
Ord. internal revenue	3,787,404	269,954,796
Income tax	389,699	27,730,858
Miscellaneous	780,422	45,025,888
Total receipts	$6,950,346	$482,842,796
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	644,076	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	162,818,238
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	617,268	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	.....	173,280,848
Expenditures	$6,306,269	$645,161,034

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Hale & Nereros	.04
Alta	.05	Jacket	.04
Andes	.17	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.15	Overman	.03
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.08
Confidence	.04	Sag. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con	.44
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.35	G'field Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.08	Jumbo Exten	.30
Midway	.17	Kewana	.20
Mispah	.18	Silver Pick	.11
Monarch Pitts	.11	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.24	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.18	Big Four	.08
Rescue	.25	Man. Consol	.11
Tonopah Exten	3.80	Morning Glory	.15
West End	.70	U. Amalgamated	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.13	Packard	.42
Booth	.11	Rochester	.55
Daisy	.06	Round Mountain	.42
Florence	.20	United Eastern	4.75
Jumbo Extension	.04	White Caps	1.12½
G'field Consol	.62		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	6¼	Gold Sov	5¼
Dr. J'pot	8¼	Granite	60
Elkton	11	Isabella	21¾
El Paso	40	McKinney	30
Findlay	7	Portland	181
Golden C.	232½	Vindicator	90
Gold Dol.	4	U. Gold M.	15¼

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

		Increase.
4th week February	$326,899	$35,526
July 1-Feb. 28	9,314,764	760,682
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
4th week February	1,026,384	*183,368
Jan. 1-Feb. 28	7,823,906	*87,750
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
4th week February	432,400	*38,300
Jan. 1-Feb. 28	3,899,463	464,007

*Decrease.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
January gross	$579,004	$388,278	$190,726
Net after tax	210,962	39,286	171,376
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,862	†28,591	168,453

†Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
January gross	521,306	450,351	$77,614
Net after tax	114,974	143,879	76,803
Total income	65,974	107,799	36,527

Public Utilities.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
January gross	$174,198	$155,738	$18,460
Net aft. taxes	65,138	72,620	*7,482
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,107	43,267	*8,160
12 mos. gross	1,763,388	1,544,771	218,617
Net aft. taxes	755,096	691,087	64,000
Sur. aft. chgs.	396,559	343,841	52,718

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Co., the principal operating subsidiary of Central States Electric Corp., for December—

	1916.	1915.	
Dec. gross	546,571	450,814	95,757
Net aft. taxes	143,823	213,063	*69,235
Sur. aft. chgs., pref'd divs., amortization and depreciation	47,347	132,539	*85,192
12 mos. gross	5,109,738	4,392,579	717,159
Exp. & taxes	2,983,053	2,312,593	670,461
Net earnings	2,126,684	2,079,987	46,698
Int., pf. divs. & disc.	464,102	425,792	38,910
Deprec.	510,973	539,258	*28,285
Surplus	1,151,609	1,115,587	36,072

Gross revenue for the month and the year are subject to an adjustment after the decision of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission in the case of electric rates in Cleveland, pending since April 25, 1914, the result of which cannot yet be definitely determined.

*Decrease.

CONNECTICUT POWER CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Jan. gross	71,165	60,810	10,355
Net aft. taxes	36,360	33,854	2,506
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,576	17,110	2,466
12 mos. gross	753,041	589,352	163,689
Net aft. taxes	375,681	289,226	86,635
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,357	138,535	41,822

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.—

Jan. gross	79,852	66,094	13,268
Net aft. taxes	39,174	30,957	8,217
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,548	22,244	7,034
12 mos. gross	839,372	735,658	103,714
Net aft. taxes	390,109	344,360	45,749
Sur. aft. chgs.	281,497	238,856	42,641

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.—

Jan. gross	116,343	105,283	11,060
Net aft. taxes	51,199	56,715	*5,516
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,955	52,042	*6,087
12 mos. gross	1,121,788	994,789	127,009
Net aft. taxes	446,638	469,137	*22,499
Sur. aft. chgs.	386,939	418,282	*31,343

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.—

Jan. gross	163,079	156,439	6,638
Net aft. taxes	49,859	50,337	*478
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,950	13,746	*796
12 mos. gross	1,951,476	1,930,668	20,808
Net aft. taxes	708,255	729,120	*11,865
Sur. aft. chgs.	268,943	286,429	*17,486

*Decrease.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER—

Jan. gross	151,870	139,489	12,381
Net aft. taxes	122,147	110,042	12,105
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,460	3,362	11,098
12 mos. gross	1,749,929	1,653,675	96,254
Net aft. taxes	1,338,237	1,327,447	10,810
Sur. aft. chgs.	109,783	43,491	66,272

MONTANA POWER CO. for three months ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	1,833,184	1,396,882	436,302
Net aft. taxes	1,395,488	1,037,625	357,802
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,036,911	701,715	335,197
12 mos. gross	6,244,905	4,369,408	1,875,497
Exp. and taxes	1,491,623	1,191,903	299,719
Net earnings	4,753,283	3,167,505	1,585,778
Int. and disc.	1,919,735	1,788,192	130,573
Depreciation	350,000	300,000	50,000
Surplus	3,068,547	1,078,342	1,405,205

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO. for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	171,100	150,628	20,472
Net aft. taxes	65,385	56,014	9,781
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,563	29,928	9,723
Gross, 12 mos.	1,960,792	1,719,149	231,923
Net aft. taxes	783,113	622,117	120,996
Sur. aft. chgs.	436,038	329,479	106,559

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	788,890	698,702	$89,178
Net aft. taxes	345,585	284,704	60,881
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,662	102,286	58,376
12 mos. gross	8,107,371	7,550,582	547,789
Net aft. taxes	2,980,370	2,804,820	151,550
Sur. aft. chgs.	773,394	624,825	148,568

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO. for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	53,501	43,572	9,928
Net aft. taxes	25,598	17,758	8,240
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,651	10,218	8,433
Gross, 12 mos.	594,590	496,067	98,523
Net aft. taxes	344,101	272,503	71,688
Sur. aft. chgs.	259,872	188,479	71,393

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

3 weeks Feb.	612,578	580,825	31,753
From Jan. 1	1,500,486	1,401,902	98,584

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	1,867,285	1,850,406	1,508,842
Pfd. divs.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	1,267,285	1,250,406	908,842
Adjust.	*4,977	.....	.....
Com. divs.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	662,308	650,406	308,842
Prev. surplus	9,653,870	9,003,465	8,479,903
P. & L. surp.	10,316,178	9,653,870	8,785,745

*Adjustments in securities on account of transactions previous years.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits	8,210,761	5,160,295	2,788,602
Pfd. divs.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Depreciat'n	2,346,943	1,079,699	.....
Balance	3,063,818	1,280,685	*11,398
Com. divs.	1,000,000	.....	.....
Surplus	2,063,818	1,280,685	*11,398
Prev. surplus	9,305,121	8,024,436	8,035,834
P. & L. surp.	11,368,939	9,305,121	8,024,436

*Deficit.

COMPUTING-TABULATING RECORDING CO. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net earnings of $1,206,853, an increase of $516,159 over 1915. During the year dividends to the amount of $418,292 were paid.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

Oper. prof.	7,900,189	4,682,658	3,652,528
Int., divs., &c.	581,411	223,717	224,588
Total income	8,281,600	4,906,375	3,877,696
Total deduc.	2,197,854	1,738,006	1,572,522
Balance	6,083,746	3,168,369	2,304,174
Preferred divs.	3,131,824	1,491,545	1,493,370
Surplus	2,951,922	1,677,024	810,948
Previous surp.	10,354,326	8,677,304	7,865,361
Surplus	13,306,248	10,354,328	8,677,304

*Includes $1,401,348 in back dividends.

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Dividends	†479,245	277,362	204,748
Operating exp.	347,302	341,516	299,728
Surplus	†131,943	*64,154	*94,980
Bond Int.	375,000	375,000	375,000
Deficit	243,057	439,154	469,980

*Deficit. †Dividends received from stock of other companies.

The combined income account of the subsidiary companies of the HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, compares as follows:

Net profit	*735,428	682,160	540,739
Proportion to Havana Tob. Co.	566,829	515,564	385,945

*After deducting expenses, depreciation, interest, &c.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS earned a balance of net profits during 1916 of $1,641,407. Net for dividends after interest, depreciation, and taxes was $1,429,198.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	299,499	238,592	267,682
Net aft. taxes	100,797	96,070	83,534
Sur. aft. chgs.	68,618	32,748	42,340
7 mos. gross	1,731,380	1,643,006	.....
Net aft. taxes	528,274	471,362	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	304,491	263,039	.....

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	18,520,726	9,086,432	5,703,942
Other income	121,396	162,943	133,965
Total income	8,642,122	9,248,375	5,837,907
Sal. & dep.	.....	.....	492,511
Charges	30,877	180,950	500,732
Pref. divs.	767,550	830,445	869,050
Total deduc.	798,427	1,011,395	1,862,293
Balance	7,843,695	8,236,980	3,975,614
Com. divs.	3,000,000	1,396,580	.....
Surplus	4,843,695	6,840,400	3,975,614
Prem. on stock	.....	230,068	.....
Surplus	4,843,695	7,070,468	3,975,614
Extra expenses charged off	.....	3,891,536	402,698
Surplus	4,843,695	3,205,132	3,572,916

*After allowing $435,470 for depreciation in 1916, and $397,991 depreciation in 1915.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am Oil	.24	.25	Iron Cap.	16½	17
Begole	.80	.81	Do pf.	16½	17
Bay S G	.10	.11	Jerome	2¼	2½
Bing M	9¾	10¼	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Gor	.72	.77	Majestic	.68	.69
Bost Ely	.35	.37	McK-Dar	.31	.35
Bost & M	.68	.71	Mex Met	.22	.24
Bos & Ariz	2¼	2¼	Mojave T	.46	.50
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	New Doug	2¾	2¾
Butte & L	.21	.26	N L & Z	.53	.55
Butte & D	1¼	1¼	New Balt	1¾	2¼
Cal Corb	1	2	N Cornelia	17½	18
Calaveras	4	5	U Bing	.50	.75
Champ C	.10	.11	Nixon	.70	.72
Chief Con	2¼	2¼	Oneco	.60	.75
Con Ariz	2¼	2¼	Onondaga	.60	.75
Cons Cop	2¼	2¼	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.24	Pilot Butte	.09	.10
Cr Res	.35	.46	Pion C M	2¼	2¾
E & B B	1¾	2¼	Ray Herc	4¼	4½
Earl-Eagle	.40	.42	Rilla	.04	.06
1st N Cop	4	4¾	S W M	2¼	2½
Fortuna	.14	.15	S W M	2½	3¼
Gold Lake	.06	.09	Truro	2¼	2¾
Homa Oil	.80	.85	U V Ext	38¼	39½
Houghton	1¼	1¾	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Humboldt	1	2½			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

LOST ARTICLES FOUND.

On the last page of The New York Times details are published of lost property. Many thousands of articles have been returned to owners by this medium. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

INTERBOROEARNINGS SHOW HEAVY GAINS

Net Income in 3 Months of 1917 Is $2,753,000, or $210,549 More Than Last Year.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

For Nine Months of the Fiscal Year Net Income Will Be $6,973,832, Excluding Strike Expenses.

Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. upon the stock, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the stock of the Subway Realty Company, and a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Interborough Consolidated Company. In recommending the dividends President Shonts said:

"The earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the three months ending March 31 (February partly and March wholly estimated) show a gross operating revenue of $10,671,000, an increase of $1,045,221 over 1916. After the payment of all expenses, taxes, interest, and other fixed charges there will remain for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a net corporate income of $2,753,000, an increase of $210,549 over the same period last year."

Mr. Shonts said that for the nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31 the gross operating revenue of the Interborough Company would be $29,694,024, an increase of $3,235,210 over last year, and that after all of the operating expenses and other charges were paid, except those growing out of the strike, there remained a net corporate income of $6,973,832, the increase over the same nine months of last year being $532,228.

"The surplus of the Interborough Company on Dec. 31, 1916," said Mr. Shonts, "was $18,260,402. Adding the net corporate income for the nine months ending March 31 gives an estimated total surplus as of that date of $21,022,402.

"Payment on April 1 of the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, on $35,000,000 capital stock outstanding, amounting to $1,750,000, will leave a surplus on that date of $19,272,402, an increase of $1,008,000 over the surplus of Jan. 1, 1917.

"The estimated surplus balance of the profit and loss account of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation as of March 31, 1917, will be $2,873,736. After paying out of that surplus the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the $45,740,000 preferred stock outstanding, that dividend amounting to $686,100, there will remain on March 31, 1917, an estimated surplus of $1,987,636, an increase of $111,759 over the surplus balance at the end of the calendar year 1916.

"The foregoing is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the March quarter contains one day less than the March quarter of last year. The earnings show with the continued development of the city there is a growing increased demand on the part of the public for service that your company is attempting to provide."

NEW INCOME TAX RULE

Affects Nonresident Alien Record Owners of Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has adopted a new income tax regulation authorizing the use by nonresident alien record owners of Income Tax Certificates Form 1,087 to disclose actual ownership and claim exemption from withholding at source of domestic dividend payments.

When a nonresident alien record owner of stock of domestic or resident corporations is an organization subject to withholding at the source of dividend payments, but is not the actual owner of the stock, such record owner may adapt income tax certificate, form 1,087, to disclose actual ownership and to claim exemption from withholding by striking out the words "to be filed with representatives of the United States of such foreign principal" in the caption and the words "in the United States" in the body of the form and executing the certificate as the representative of the actual owner, as provided in the space for signature.

Thus modified, these certificates may be filed with debtor corporations or their withholding agents in the United States and be accepted by them as evidence that the record owner is not liable for income tax on the dividends to be paid and hence is not subject to having tax withheld.

If the record owner does not exercise his right to disclose actual ownership, for the purpose of claiming exemption from having tax withheld at the source, debtor corporations and their withholding agents in the United States will be held liable on their stock records of ownership for the tax required to be withheld.

UPHOLDS SALE OF ROADS.

Court Refers Shippers' Claims Against Gould Lines to Special Master.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The sale of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the Missouri Pacific Railroads at foreclosure on Feb. 21 was confirmed by United States Circuit Judge Hook here today.

The court referred to a special master the claims of several hundred shippers, that the sale be set aside. These shippers claimed that the railroads were indebted to them. The master was directed to report April 15.

The two railroads were bought by the Reorganization Committee and the property is to be turned over to the new Missouri Pacific Company, which was incorporated under Missouri laws yesterday. It is understood that B. F. Bush, now receiver, will be elected President of the new company.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announce dividends during the past week.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Bank Note pf	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Buf. Gen. Electric	1½	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Carter, Macy & Co. 1st pf.	1¾		Mar. 6	Mar. 1
Do 2d pf	1½		Mar. 6	Mar. 1
Dayton P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 15
Hercules Powder	2	Ex.	Mar. 24	Mar. 15
Hercules Powder	7	*87	Mar. 24	Mar. 15
Kan. City South. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 81
Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
Magma Copper	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Montgomery Ward pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nipissing Mines	5	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Oklahoma P. & R.	2½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Osage-Hominy Oil	2½	Q	Mar. 26	Mar. 16
Stand. M. Constr.	3		May 15	Apr. 16
Texas Co.	2½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Tobacco Products pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Twin City R. T.	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Western Electric	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24

*Payable in Anglo-French bonds at 94 flat.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	55.50	55.50	53.50	.....
Lead	.....	10.00	9.50	9.87½
Spelter	11.75	.....	11.75	.....
Antimony	50.00	52.00	50.00	52.00
Quicksilver	$110.00	.....	$110.00	.....
Aluminum	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	33.50	34.50	33.50	34.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30@30¾c, carload lots, first quarter; 33½@33¾c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	139	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures	136	10	0	136	10	0
Tin, spot	201	0	0	200	5	0
Tin, futures	201	0	0	200	5	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

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DECLINE IN COTTON

Upward Movement Checked, with Loss of 7 to 20 Points—Volume of Trade Light.

The cotton market yesterday did not continue the upward movement of the last few days, and, moreover, trading was much lighter in volume. The market opened steady at a decline of 16 points to an advance of 1 point, nearer months being relatively easy. The appearance of a few March notices, estimated at less than 4,000 bales, caused some scattering realizing. The lowest prices of the day were reached in the late trading, and the close was steady at a net decline of 7 to 20 points.

Sentiment on the floor seemed to be mixed. Reports of stiffer marine war risks and record-breaking ocean freight rates created an apprehension that the first weekly statement of the British Admiralty would make an unfavorable showing in respect to the amount of tonnage destroyed in the submarine zone. Otherwise there appeared to be no new factor in the market situation. Traders were chiefly interested in conjectures as to whether the adjustment between contract and spot values had gone far enough, or whether the action of the market reflected merely an easier technical position and temporary process of digestion.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
March	17.75	17.95	17.75	17.73@17.75	17.91
April	.....	.....	.....	17.68 Bid	17.80
May	17.65	17.91	17.60	17.60@17.62	17.75
June	.....	.....	.....	17.60 Bid	17.76
July	17.57	17.75	17.43	17.43@17.45	17.63
August	.....	.....	.....	17.30@17.32	17.50
Sept.	16.91	16.91	16.91	16.69 Bid	16.77
Oct.	16.60	16.82	16.58	16.58@16.59	16.65
Dec.	16.77	16.90	16.70	16.68@16.70	16.76
Jan.	16.80	16.94	16.80	16.73@16.75	16.81

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 5 points higher at 18.10c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 25 points higher to 15 points lower. New Orleans, 17.50c; Savannah, nominal, 18¼c; Augusta, 18.38c; Galveston, 18.05c; Memphis, 17.75c; Houston, 17.85c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as in moderate demand. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,500; American, 9,000. Imports, 19,000, all American. Middling upland, 11.79d. Futures opened steady, 4 to 6 points higher. Closed barely steady, net unchanged to 1 point higher. March-April, 11.83d; May-June, 11.23d; July-August, 11.06d; October-November, 10.31d; January-February, 10.13d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 13,014 bales, compared with 28,316 last year. Present stocks total 1,255,113 bales. Exports for the day were 15,427 bales, all to Great Britain. Exports so far this season total 4,133,518 bales, against 3,642,086 last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was strong throughout the greater part of the day, and, while there was a late reaction under profit taking, final quotations were 2¾c higher for May and ¾c to ⅞c higher for the new crop positions. The cash situation was very strong, with high premiums being asked in all leading markets. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter was quoted at $2.20½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.29½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.24, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.91⅛	$1.88⅝	$1.90⅝	$1.88¼	$1.13½
July	1.61⅛	1.58⅝	1.59⅛	1.58⅛	1.10⅝
September	1.48⅛	1.46¼	1.46⅞	1.46⅛	..

CORN.

The trade at large takes a very bullish view of the corn market, and prices again soared to new high records. The great strength in the live hog market enhances the value of corn materially as a feeding proposition, while furthermore the visible supply is much under last year, and it is expected that the Government report on Thursday will show a very small amount of corn on the farms. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.23¼, cost, insurance, and freight New York. Export sales were estimated at about 400,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.06⅛	1.06⅜	1.06⅛	1.06¼	.75⅛
July	1.08⅜	1.06⅜	1.07⅛	1.06¼	.75⅛
September	1.07	1.05¼	1.06⅜	1.05⅛	..

OATS.

The market for oats was fairly active, with an increased demand, on the theory that prices are low compared with other grains. In the local cash market prices were firm; standard was quoted at 78¼@79c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 77½@78c; No. 4 white, 76¾@77c; fancy clipped white, 80@82c; ordinary clipped white, 78@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	60⅝	59⅝	60	59¾	43⅝
July	58⅛	57¼	57⅝	57¼	41⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again strong, and prices regained most of Monday's loss, in some cases making new high records. The hog market showed further strength, with prices in Chicago up as high as $14.60, and the phenomenal strength in the hog position is the basis for the steadily advancing prices of provisions. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 32,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	19.12	19.30	19.40	19.35	10.80
July	19.55	19.35	19.42	19.32	11.02
Ribs—					
May	17.92	17.75	17.87	17.82	11.90
July	17.97	17.80	17.90	17.82	12.00
Pork—					
May	34.00	33.80	33.90	33.80	22.30
July	33.42	33.37	33.37	33.25	22.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was moderately active, but after an early advance prices eased off, and at the close were irregular, ranging from 4 points lower to 1 point higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	13.50@	..
March	13.50	13.35	13.35@13.40	13.57
April	13.62	13.55	13.54@13.57	13.50
May	13.71	13.56	13.56@13.57	13.56
June	.....	.....	13.54@13.57	13.32
July	13.70	13.55	13.56@13.57	13.58
August	13.70	13.57	13.56@13.57	13.56
September	13.62	13.55	13.56@13.56	13.55
October	13.67	13.10	13.00@13.05	13.01

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of scattering liquidation or trade selling in the coffee market here yesterday, and a further decline in prices, May contracts, for instance, eased off to 7.44c, and September to 7.70c, making a decline of 154 to 163 points from the high level reached on the bull movement of last January. Closing prices were at practically the lowest of the day, showing a net loss of 9 to 11 points. Sales were reported of approximately 86,750 bags. The local spot market was dull at a decline of ¼c, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	7.31@7.35	7.37
April	.....	.....	7.38@7.40	7.45
May	7.53	7.44	7.44@7.45	7.53
June	.....	.....	7.51@7.52	7.60
July	7.65	7.59	7.59@7.60	7.67
August	.....	.....	7.65@7.66	7.72
September	7.78	7.70	7.70@7.72	7.78
October	.....	.....	7.75@7.76	7.83
November	.....	.....	7.80@7.81	7.88
December	7.93	7.86	7.85@7.87	7.94
January	.....	.....	7.90@7.91	8.00
February	.....	.....	7.95@7.96	8.00

SUGAR.

The futures market was weak, and, after opening 7 to 10 points lower, there were sharp declines due to heavy liquidation, with little or no support in evidence. The market was influenced by a lower spot basis for Cuban raw sugar, and also by reports of an improvement in the Cuban revolt situation and by the Government's weekly statement, showing full receipts and big exports to the United States Atlantic ports. The close showed net declines of 14 to 20 points, with sales for the day 23,400 tons. Some of the day's business was in switching operations from March to later months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.42	4.39	4.34@4.36	4.54
April	4.47	4.40	4.40@4.42	4.57
May	4.57	4.45	4.44@4.45	4.64
June	4.55	4.55	4.47@4.49	4.66
July	4.60	4.60	4.50@4.51	4.68
August	.....	.....	4.52@4.54	4.70
September	4.67	4.56	4.54@4.55	4.73
October	.....	.....	4.49@4.51	4.64
November	4.45	4.35	4.49@4.45	4.57
December	4.40	4.40	4.38@4.31	4.45

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, at 7 to 8c for fine granulated. Labor conditions are improving, but business was light, as a result of the mill's position to accept new business. Raw sugar developed an easier tone, due to the sharp declines in sugar futures prices and to the fact that general conditions in Cuba showed improvement, and that some mills which had ceased grinding had again started operations. There were sales of about 60,000 to 75,000 bags Porto Ricos, March and April shipment, mostly to Howell's, with a small amount to a Philadelphia refiner, at 5.27c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Cuban raws in the nearby positions were offered at 4⅝c, cost and freight basis, with no takers, and at the close of the market it was thought 4¼c, cost and freight, was the best price obtainable. Quotations for spot sugar were nominal and based on last sales as follows: Centrifugals, 5.46c; molasses, 4.89c, and cost and freight, 4¼c.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
30	Am. Light & Traction	357	355	355	357
175	Am. Water Works & Elec.	11⅞	11⅜	11½	12
44	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	72	72	71	74
150	Central States Electric	15¾	14½	14½	15
1,195	Cities Service	298	295	290	297
1,635	Cities Service pf.	91¼	90	90¾	91
125	Federal Light & Traction	15¾	14¼	14½	16
115	Pacific Gas & Electric	64	63	63	64
421	Republic Ry. & Light	44	42½	43	43½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	20
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	81	84
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	34½	36
American Gas	117	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113
Am. Power & Light	84½	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	71
Am. W. W & E. partic.	26¼	27¼
Appalachian Power	6½	7⅛
Appalachian Power pf.	38	40
Carolina Pr. & Lt.	43	45
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	75
Central States Elec. pf.	75	76
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	90	91
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	60
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	82	83
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	60	64
El Paso Electric	.....	117
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	60	64
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Fed. L. & T. pf.	52	53
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	33	..
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	98
Illinois Traction	.....	..
International Traction	49	51

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	99⅛	99
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	81
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	93¾	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	.....	89
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	.....	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	83
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	.....	98
Conn. Power 1st 5s	.....	95
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	.....	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101⅜
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99¾	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95
El Paso Electric 5s	99	99
Empire G. & E. 6s, '26	99½	100⅜
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95
Gt. Lakes P. & L. '19-'35	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87⅜	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Mich. Light 5s, 1956	97½	99
Mississippi Power 5s, '51	96	98
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, '51	70	75
Nassau Elec. gen. 4s	50	55
Nebraska Power 5s, '46	98	99
Newport Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
New Rochelle Gas 5s, '51	90	95
Northern Ohio Elec. 5s	90	95
Ohio Power 5s, 1952	94	96
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s	94	97
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pfd.	94	97
Puget Sound Traction	27	30½
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	72	..
Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	73	74
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	..
Southern Cal. Edison	92	94
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Sprgfld. L., H. & P. pf.	97	99½
Standard Gas & Elec.	12½	14
Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	8	8½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	40	41
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
United Gas & El. 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Rys.	49	49½
Unit. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	76½	77½
Western Power	17½	18
Western Power pf.	65	67
West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	95
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100⅜
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '51	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	88	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Stand. Gas. & El. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	98	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98
U. S. L. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99¼
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99¾
Wis. Edison 6s, '25	98½	99¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Gas	120	120	120	326	Pennsylvania	54½	54½	54½
10	Baldwin Loco.	55	55	55	20	Penn. Salt	95	95	95
50	Con. Tr., N. J.	73½	73½	73½	372	Phila. Elec.	32⅞	32¾	32¾
278	Elec. Storage	64¼	64	64½	2,940	Phila. R. T. t.c.	30⅜	29⅜	30
40	Ins. Co. of N. A.	26½	26½	26½	193	Tono. Belmont	4¾	4½	4½
5,632	L. Sup. Corp.	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	250	Tono. Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Lehigh Nav.	82	82	82	137	Union Trac.	43¾	43½	43¾
1,330	Lehigh Val.	71⅛	68⅞	68⅞	502	Unit. Gas Imp.	80½	80	80¼
100	Leh. Val. Tr.	26	26	26	150	W. N. Y. & P.	25	24½	25
40	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	45½	45¼	45¼	121	Wm. Cramp.	89	88	88
200	Lit Bros	25½	25⅛	25⅛					

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	$3,000	Penn. c. 4½s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10,000	P., W. & B. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	El. & Peo. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	16,000	Phila. Co. c. 5s	90¼	90	90¼
2,000	Keyst. T. 1st 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	27,000	Phila. El. t. 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
7,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	91¼	90¾	90¾	1,000	Read. gen. 5s	104⅝	94½	94½
8,000	L. V. con. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	6,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾
10,000	Penn. g. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜					

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Balt. Tube	105	105	105	20	F. & M. Bk.	48¾	48¾	48¾
90	Con. Powder	125	124½	124⅝	3	Houston Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Con. Coal	105	104½	105	10	Do pf.	61½	61½	61½
395	Coslen & Co.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	24	N. Bk. of Com.	36½	36½	36½
1,484	Cos. O. & G.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	9	Penn. W. Pr.	79½	79	79½
250	Do pf.	54	54	54	80	Poole Eng.	91	91	91
250	Davison Chem.	38¼	38	38¼	25	Un. Railway	33	33	33

Bonds.

$8,000	C. Pow. 4½s	93	92¾	93	$5,000	Cos. O. & G.	103⅜	103	103⅜
3,000	C. Coal 6s	104½	104½	104½	1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	100¼	100½	100½
5,000	City Con. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Do 3½s, '80	89	89	89	2,000	Un. Ry. inc. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼
20,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	103½	102⅞	103⅛	10,000	Do 4s	83	83	83

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	Am. Radia'r	440	435	435	10	Nat. Biscuit	118	118	118
50	Am. S'board	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	20	Nat. Car. pf.	133	133	133
60	Booth Fish	75	74⅝	75	272	Prest-o-lite	128	124½	127
219	Do pf.	92	91½	92	5	Public Svc.	106	105	106
5	Pub. Mon.	68	68	68	2	Do pf.	99	99	99
5	Chi. R., S. I.	70	70	70	203	People's Gas	98	95	96
200	Chi. T. & T.	211	211	211	150	Sears-Roe	234¾	232	233
143	Cudahy	111¼	111½	111¼	137	S. Warner	84½	84	84
56	Com. Edison	134¾	134	134	137	Swift	144½	144	144
227	Dia. Match	125	122¼	123	814	Un. Carbide	206	203	205½
40	H., S. & M.	82½	82	82	300	Un. P'board.	29½	28½	28½
235	Lindsay L.	20	19¾	20	710	Wilson	66½	64	65
100	Do pf.	11	11	11	82	Do pf.	107	106	106
3	M. Ward pf.	117	117	117					

Bonds.

$4,000	Booth F. 6s	93	92½	93	$13,000	Met. E. Ry. 1st 4s	68	68	68
5,000	C. C. & C. 5s	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	1,000	P. G. rf. 5s	100	100	100
7,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2,000	Swift 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	C. E. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	25	New Idria	15¾	15½	15½
90	Ahmeek	106	105	106	25	Nipissing	8¾	8½	8¾
80	Alaska Gold	8	8	8	515	North Butte	23½	23	23½
160	Algomah	95c.	90c.	95c.	500	North Lake	2	2	2
200	Alloues	70	69½	70	85	Old Domin.	67	66⅛	67
1,630	Am. Zinc	39	38⅝	38⅝	180	Osceola	93	94	94
55	Do pf.	69	68	68	1,590	Pond Creek	20¾	20	20⅝
600	Ariz. Com'l	14	13⅜	13⅜	65	Quincy	89½	89	89½
130	Butte & Sup.	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	120	Ray Con	30	30	30
1,100	Cal. & Ariz.	84½	82⅞	83⅛	100	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
55	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	270	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Centennial	22	22	22	100	Shan. & Ariz.	13¼	13¼	13¼
225	Chino	63¼	62½	63¼	1,200	South Lake	4½	4½	4½
1,656	Cop. Range	66⅝	65⅜	66⅛	80	St. Mary's Ld.	89⅝	88¼	89
1,070	Davis-Daly	6⅛	6	6	715	Sup. & Bos.	84	83	83
50	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	225	Superior	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛
1,395	East Butte	9	8½	9	65	Tamarack	57½	57½	57½
50	Granby	90	90	90	15	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
280	Hancock	19¼	18	18¼	100	Un. Cop. Land	11¼	11¼	11¼
205	Isl. Creek	65	64½	65	4,000	U. S. Sm.	62¾	60¾	62
135	Isle Royale	34½	34¼	34½	177	Do pf.	59¾	59¾	59½
1,405	Lake Cor.	15½	14¾	15	600	Utah Con.	19¼	19	19¼
30	La Salle	4	3¾	3¾	25	Utah Cop.	115	115	115
225	Mass Con.	14¼	14¼	14¼	1,160	Utah Metal.	5⅝	5½	5½
40	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	10	Victoria	5½	5½	5½
10	Midwl	41	41	41	310	Winona	45	45	45
145	Mohawk	87¾	85½	85½	590	Wolverine	53½	53	53
50	Nevada Con.	26	26	26	520	Wyandot	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	NewArcadian	4½	4½	4½					

Railroads.

56	Bost. & Alb.	171	170	171	25	Mass. El. pf.	24	24	24
5	Boston El.	72	72	72	186	New Haven	44¾	43⅝	44½
211	Bos. & Me.	43½	40	42	20	Union Pac.	135¼	135¼	135¼
13	C. J. & S. Y.	150	150	150	28	W. E. St. R. R.	55	55	55
9	Do pf.	106	106	106	1	Do pf.	71	71	71
110	Maine Cent.	90½	90¼	90½					

Miscellaneous.

35	Am Ag Ch.	91¼	91¼	91¼	2	Math. Alkali	58	58	58
45	Do pf.	101¼	101	101¼	1,134	New River	23	26½	23
140	Am. Pn. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	140	Do pf.	80	80	80¼
35	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118	20	N. E. Cot. Y.	85	85	85
20	Am. Woolen	52½	52	52½	77	N. E. Tel.	123	121½	123
100	Do pf.	98¼	98	98	380	Punta Al. S.	36¼	36	36¼
36	Amoskeag	71

Chartered 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

40 Wall Street

Quarterly report made to Superintendent of Banks at close of business

February 28, 1917

RESOURCES

			Per Cent. as to Net Deposits.
Cash			
Gold	$10,235,000		
Legal Tenders and other Notes	4,743,969		
Deposited with approved Reserve Depositaries	4,022,181	$19,001,150	36%
Demand Loans		14,654,796	27%
Loans and Discounts due within 90 days		13,184,120	25%
Loans and Discounts due after 90 days		6,122,386	11%
Stocks and Bonds		6,155,908	12%
Real Estate		900,000	
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (Per Contra)		791,782	
		$60,810,142	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		2,050,000	
Surplus	4,500,000		
Undivided Profits	680,118	5,180,118	
Acceptances for Customers under commercial credits		791,782	
Gross Deposits	80,756,567		
Less Exchanges & Due from Banks	27,968,325		
Net Deposits		52,788,242	
		$60,810,142	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

Member of the New York Clearing House Association.

Condensed quarterly report at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$9,915,036.06	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Securities	4,225,833.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,062,436.81
Due from Banks	4,660,981.31	Deposits	22,215,834.12
Cash and Cash Items	4,665,316.60	Unearned Discounts	24,216.96
Banking House and Lot	650,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	5,115.00
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture, and Fixtures, Head Office and Branches	125,000.00		
Accrued Interest (Net)	69,175.98		
	$24,311,592.95		$24,311,592.95

OFFICERS.

GATES W. McGARRAH.....President | THOS. B. NICHOLS.....Cashier
JOHN R. WOOD.....Vice-President | CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.....Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

JOHN E. BERWIND, V.-Pres. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
WILLIAM H. CHILDS, President The Barrett Co.
JOS. T. HOUSE, Cashier Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
WALTER C. HUBBARD, Hubbard Bros. & Co.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-President Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
ALBERT S. ROE, New York
CHAS. F. SARGENT, Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Co.
AMBROSE G. TODD, Reeves & Todd, Attorneys
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $302,364.31;) market value		$302,364.31
Private securities, (book value, $283,154.73;) market value		283,154.73
Real estate owned		88,000.00
Mortgages owned		13,533.87
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		4,676,023.14
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,282,969.04
Overdrafts		6.27
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$540,894.33	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,105,076.11	
	1,645,970.44	
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	1,091,044.45	
Federal Reserve notes	475,000.00	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	20,000.00	
Other cash items	$1,153,647.89	
	408,714.54	1,562,362.43
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		7,000.00
Total		$17,947,428.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	280,368.72	
Undivided profits		1,280,368.72
Surplus on book values	$1,338,368.72	
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$463,991.82	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	118,791.50	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	5,715.07	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,328,256.30	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	15,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	43,376.62	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	43,146.87	
Certified checks	210,804.46	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,863,004.94	
Total deposits		16,091,081.38
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$4,304.07	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	13,674.51	
Estimated unearned discounts	58,000.00	75,978.58
Total		$17,947,428.68

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

Stockholders of ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, will be held on the 2nd day of April, 1917, at the office of ARONSON BROTHERS, No. 6 East 32nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated New York, 26th day of February, 1917. MOSES SEIGLE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Tobacco Company, and an election for Directors thereof, will be held at the home office of the Company at No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, March 14th, 1917.

The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books were closed at 3 o'clock P. M., February 15th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., March 16th, 1917.

CHARLES F. NEILEY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,054,894.58;) market value		1,072,594.58
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,855,911.83
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,611,522.83
Overdrafts		610.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,984,968.19	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding items	251,450.08	
	2,236,418.22	
Specie	1,682,929.49	
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	484,153.00	
Federal reserve notes	50,000.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$565.59	
Other cash items	57,120.56	
Total deposits		5,715,866.85
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$75,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
Total		95,000.00
		$30,974,455.61

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $850.00;) market value		$900.00
Private securities, (book value, $445,184.54;) market value		445,456.51
Real estate owned		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		20,350.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		872,650.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		589,527.54
Overdrafts		36.55
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$243,574.05	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	88,936.43	
	332,510.48	
Specie	160,093.21	
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	17,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	8,000.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$113,106.20	
Other cash items	4,265.32	
	117,391.61	
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	6,700.00	
Total		$2,136,295.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	81,300.56	
	181,300.56	
Surplus on book values, $137,273.89.		
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,583,940.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,300.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	23,734.13	
Certified checks	5,697.12	
Unpaid dividends	30.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	54,573.77	
Total deposits		1,740,209.25
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Income tax withheld	$96.09	
Reserves for taxes, etc.	1,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	400.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	2,300.00	
	3,796.09	
Total		$2,136,295.90

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $453,362.60); market value		$445,625.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,850,871.17); market value		1,852,236.25
Real estate owned		185,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		96,323.31
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		313,385.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,307,245.86
Overdrafts		13.01
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$505,360.08	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	42,783.07	
	548,143.15	
Specie	627,308.37	
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	251,345.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,107,063.76	
Other cash items	256,036.04	
	1,363,700.72	
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)	54,039.60	
Total		$23,905,665.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,308,573.16	
	2,308,573.16	
Surplus on book values, $2,324,894.63.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$28,154.94	
Due New York State savings and loan Associations and credit unions	4,750.13	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	20,541,302.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,204.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	279,423.59	
Certified checks	271,830.56	
Unpaid dividends	1.13	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	41,050.78	
Total deposits		21,180,727.16
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$353,728.92	
Estimated unearned discounts	57,636.00	
	411,364.92	
Total		$23,905,665.24

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $893,425.36;) market value		$880,192.61
Private securities, (book value, $3,480,488.18;) market value		3,602,761.13
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		18,618,829.16
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,802,445.57
Overdrafts		47.91
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,419,327.14
Specie		5,108,215.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,504,168.00
Federal Reserve notes		330,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,426,840.22	
Other cash items	142,554.60	
	1,569,394.82	
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		11,570,894.82
Other assets, viz.:		900,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		52,900.00
Total		$55,706,882.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	598,928.61	
	6,598,928.61	
Surplus on book values, $6,899,861.36.		
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$3,800,771.66	
Deposits subject to check	18,964,375.68	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,176.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	599,417.19	
Certified checks	7,528,519.10	
Unpaid dividends	967.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	15,880,151.96	
Total deposits		46,685,078.96
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		900,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	19,875.00	
Total		$55,706,882.17

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting deal in the Lenox Hill residential section, which will result in the erection of a well equipped home for the Buckley School has been closed by the recently formed Buckley School Building Corporation, which has purchased the two four-story dwellings at 120 and 122 East Seventy-fourth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The Directors include Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Eugene Gray Foster and Daniel C. Adams. The Building Company includes a number of parents of pupils attending the school.

The houses were purchased from Marx Rubinsky and H. Lambert, respectively. They cover a plot 37.6 by 102.2 feet. The site will be improved with a four-story fireproof school building, to be equipped with a large gymnasium and a roof garden. It will be leased to the Buckley School, controlled by B. Lord Buckley. The school quarters are now at 696 Madison Avenue, leased three years ago.

Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the deal.

Stickney House on Fifth Avenue Reported Sold.

Negotiations are practically closed, it was said, yesterday, for the sale of the former Joseph Stickney residence at 874 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets. The property is owned by his widow, now Princess De Faucigny-Lucinge of France. It is one of the largest dwellings on the avenue, covering a plot 45 by 125 feet and adjoins the Harry Payne Whitney home on the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street. The house has recently been on the market at an asking price of $700,000.

John W. Goff Buys New Rochelle Estate.

John W. Goff has purchased from the estate of George S. Runk, a tract of land at Premium Point, New Rochelle, N. Y., having a frontage of about 450 feet on Long Island Sound. Mr. Goff will build a residence for his own occupancy. Charles Field Griffen & Co. negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Apartment Houses.

A. W. Miller & Co. sold for Edward H. Proudman 131-3 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 40 by 100. The purchaser buys for investment.

An investor has purchased from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the two six-story apartment houses at 518 and 522 West 134th Street, which the selling company recently took over in foreclosure proceedings, on a bid of $45,000 for each house. The houses stand on lots 43.9 by 99.11, located between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. George Kean & Co. were the brokers.

$400,000 Lease in Grocery Centre.

Two of the largest warehouses in the wholesale grocery district, being respectively the six-story structure at 48 to 60 Beach Street, 151 by 88, and the abutting six-story building at 387 to 391 Greenwich Street, with an extension to 66 North Moore Street, have been leased by the Comstwise Warehouses, Inc. The buildings have a combined floor area of about 175,000 square feet. The former was leased from the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, William Harlem, Treasurer, and the latter from William S. Livingston. The aggregate rental for the firm will be about $400,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the deal.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Gustav Schock purchased from Agatha C. Tymam, 506 West Fifty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 75.5.

J. & R. Maxwell sold for Edgar S. and John S. Appleby, the three-story and basement brownstone private house, 550 West 140th Street, on a lot 16 by 100, between Broadway and Hamilton Place, to a client for occupancy.

The Houghton Company resold for Ennis & Stinnott the dwelling at 264 West Seventy-third Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, to Helen L. Neuman, for occupancy.

William E. F. Moore sold to Frederick Brown, operator, for cash, 58 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 18 by 102.2. William B. May & Co. negotiated the sale.

Mrs. Sarah A. Brush has sold through her attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 110 West 132d Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 12.6 by 99.11. The seller bid the property in for $5,000 in foreclosure sale on Feb. 28 last, and sells at a substantial profit.

Bronx Sales.

The two dwellings at 2,441 and 2,443 Morris Avenue, about 120 feet south of Fordham Road, 37 by 75, have been sold by H. A. Douglas & Co. for C. I. Marvin.

Nicholas Lopard sold for R. Lesinsky the two-family brick house at 888 Irvine Street. S. Kuenstler, who gave in part payment the three-story brick house with store, 723 East 161st Street.

Millie Davis has purchased from M. Taterka the three-story house at 479 East 139th Street, 16.8 by 100.

The five-story flat at 4,286 Park Avenue, 41.4 by 100, has been sold by Richard Dickson for Frederick C. McLaughlin, and he has also sold for Anna C. Stephens the two-family house at 1,151 Vyse Avenue, 20 by 100.

Investor Buys Half of Brooklyn Block.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company has sold in conjunction with J. D. H. Bergen & Son, 514 to 528 Sixth Avenue, corner Fourteenth Street, one-half block, consisting of seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, for the Frost Estate, to James Ostergren for investment.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Hallahan, Inc., sold the one-family stucco cottage, No. 1,833, Seventy-sixth Street, Dyker Heights, on a plot 22.6 by 100, for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold to A. C. Elvin the Smith property located on the Plandome Road at Plandome on Manhasset Bay. The purchaser will erect a home to cost about $20,000.

Theodore S. Hall sold for John E. Suydam to a client a hilltop tract of forty acres located near the shore at Centerport, in the town of Huntington. The tract adjoins Cedarcroft, a development formerly operated and owned by Dean Alvord.

Suburban Properties Traded.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to Irving M. Tompkins a 250-acre farm, located in the Township of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., improved with a number of buildings, in part payment Mr. Tompkins gave 188 to 146 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, five three-story three-family houses, each on a lot 25 by 100. Benjamin Irving was the broker.

Recent Buyers.

Albert Haase is buyer of the five-story warehouse at 520 West Fortieth Street.

Margaret A. James is the buyer of the dwelling 2,153 Walton Avenue.

Princeton Apartment Foreclosure.

Justice Hotchkiss has appointed William T. Van Alstyne receiver of the rents of the Princeton apartment house of 322-328 West Fifty-seventh Street, seven-story building, on plot 100 by 100.5, pending a suit brought by Richard Lathers, Jr., and others, Trustees, to foreclose a mortgage of $210,000, executed on May 1, 1907. The rentals aggregate $2,400 a month. The property is assessed at $260,000.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased for Mrs. Clausine M. Benson the entire building 369 Washington Street and 394 Greenwich Street to James H. Dunham & Co. for a term of years.

The Duff & Brown Company leased for Denis J. Dwyer to Abramowitz & Solomon the building 209 West 128th Street.

George R. Read & Co. have leased the store at 122 East Twenty-fifth Street to Hyman Lebedinsky.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased to F. Berg & Co., men's hats, and M. S. Levy & Sons of Baltimore, dealers in straw hats, large space on the thirteenth floor in the Albemarle Building, Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, for their New York showrooms. The two firms have been for thirty years at 15 Washington Place. M. & L. Hess, Inc., represented the Albemarle Building owners.

The same brokers leased, in conjunction with F. & G. Pflomm, the store at 10 West Twenty-ninth Street to Leon A. Snyder, photographic supplies, and, in conjunction with the Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewi Company., the store at 20 West Twenty-first Street to Louis Livingston of 79 Fifth Avenue, silks and woolens.

Rice & Hill have leased for the Broadway-John Street Corporation, in connection with George Ketchum, to A. Harris, tailor, the store at 10 John Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Huberth & Huberth leased for the Morewood Realty Holding Company the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street to Carl H. Page & Co.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for F. & G. Pflomm, as agents for the Broadway-Thirty-fifth Street Realty Corporation, the store north of the entrance in the Johnson Building to Joseph Meltzer for a term of years. The store has been held at $15,000 per annum.

John Peters leased for Netti Muller to M. Schall the store in the building 233 East Fourteenth Street.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Pease & Elliman announced yesterday that the reported lease of 48 West Fifty-second Street had not been consummated.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Boston Rd, s e corner of 165th St, 188.5x97.5x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; German Savings Bank against Union Republican Club et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due, $31,486.42; taxes, &c., $845; to the plaintiff for $32,750.

By Joseph & Co.

Concord Av, 502, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 19.8x100, three-story house; Harlem Savings Bank against Thomas Merchant et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $7,587.74; taxes, &c., $215.60; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Concord Av, 504, e s, 98.8 ft n of Dater St, 19.10x100, three-story house; same against G. L. Horton et al.; same attorney; due, $7,637.34; taxes, &c., $215.60; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

174th St, n s, from Anthony Av to Carter Av, for two five-story brick tenements and stores, 58.5x90.7 and 48.2x87.6; Abarr Realty Co., Abraham Weissman, 919 Fox St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $120,000.

127th St, 207 to 217 East, for a one-story garage, 100x99; Jonas Weil et al, 5 Beekman St, owners; N. Langer, 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 2,963, to a one-story brick store, 75.6 x95; Israel Feinmesser, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 55th St, to a four-story studio; A. C. Brennan, premises owner; E. Lang, 406 Madison Av, architect; correction, $25,000.

3d Av, 66, to a one-story garage; city, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

13th St, 703 to 713 East, to a one-story smokestack; Eagle Pencil Co., 710 East 14th St, owner; R. J. Mansfield, 135 William St, architect; cost, $5,600.

63d St, 39 East, to a four-story dwelling; Grenville T. Emmet, 15 East 40th St, owner; M. B. Schmidt, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 53, e s, 50 ft w of Lewis St, 25x100; Dora Kessler to Joseph L. B. Mayer, 60 East 74th St, Feb. 28; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 280 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 411 and 413, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton St, runs e 50x a 100x w 25x n 25x w 25x n 75 to beginning; Max Goldberg et al, to Grandon Realty Corp., 5 Beekman St.

GRAND ST, 411, same to same, March 2; attorney, same.....$100

WALES AV, 536, e s, 86.3x100; same to same, March 2; attorney, same.....$100

NASSAU ST, 109, n w s, 25x70; Charles W. Russell, individually and executor, &c., to Norman S. Riesenfeld, Inc., 180 Broadway, all liens, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hannah L., wife of Charles W. Russell, to same, c. s. s., March 3; attorney, same.....$1

NASSAU ST, 79, w s, 25.7x106.5x24x105.3, s s; Nassau St, 81, w s, 25.8x166.6x24x108, n s; Mary G. Gellwey and Lucile R. Edgar to Herman Le Roy Edgar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 2-3 part, mtg $43,000 on No. 79, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Vernon Le Roy Edgar to Birbro Realty Corporation, 75 Nassau St, mtg $45,000 on No. 79, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, same.....$100

1ST AV, n w corner of 115th St, 20x73; Maria Cavallo to Jennie Landi, 2,294 Arthur Av, Bronx, b. and s., all liens, March 3; attorney, C. Mannella, 117 Elm Av, Bogota, N. J.....$100

2D AV, 1,589, w s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Gottlob C. Koelle to Edward T. Faulkner, mtg $12,000, all liens, Sept. 27, 1906; G. C. Koelle, 1,589 2d Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward T. Faulkner to Gottlieb C. and Maggie Koelle, 1,589 2d Av., tenants by entirety, mtg $12,000, all liens, Sept. 28, 1906.....$1

13TH ST, 110 West, s s, 157.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; Sadie Feld to Mary A. Trusslow, 40 West 50th St., all liens, Feb. 26; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$100

24TH ST, n s, 281.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.7x98.8; Frederick L. Durland to J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., 206 East 24th St, mtg $4,500, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Law Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

27TH ST, 315 and 317 West, n s, 167.8 ft w of 8th Av, 40.9x98.9; Morris Weinstein to Stonemor Realty Co., 135 Broadway, ½ part, and same to Max Goldberg, 5.....$100

40TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Albert Haase, southwest corner Prospect and Villard Avs., Hollis, L. I., all liens, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Reilly to same, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, same..$1

40TH ST, 253 and 255 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100.8x100; irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to the Forty-eighth St. Co., 241 West 43d St, b. and s., May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 508 West, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x78.5; Agatha C. Tynan to Gustav Schock, 50 Central Park West, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

78D ST, n s, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Silas Downing to Grace E. Brady, 36 West 90th St., all liens, March 5.....$100

78D ST, 264 West, s s, 171 ft e of West End Av, 17x100; Marion B. Dean to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, all liens, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Nelson L. Newman, 250 West 54th St, mtg $17,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

85TH ST, 340 East, s s, 448 ft e of Av A, 25x102.2; Fidelis Realty Corp. of Joseph Seufert, to Peter P. Stone, 552 2d Av., mtg $14,500, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,500

87TH ST, 340 and 342 West, s s, 480 ft w of West End Av, 40x0.5; Katharine F. Lindemann to Annabella K. Varcoe, 303 West 78th St, b. and s., all liens, March 3.....$1

167TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85; Tiffe Construction Co. to Lester Construction Co., 180 East 116th St, mtg $10,000, March 5; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, 574 and 580 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x87.1; Placid Realty Co. to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $129,000; attorney, Alex S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Nesdiex Realty Corp. to Charles Kimmelman, 72 Audubon Av, mtg $134,500, all liens, March 5; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$100

190TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x80.10; and K. Construction Co. to E. A. Construction Co., 8 West 40th St, mtg $120,000, all liens, March 5; attorneys, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$1

Bronx.

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 540-544, s s, 75x 132.5; Jacob Marx to Value Realty Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $66,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,228, e s, 40.8x80; Bernard Levy to Lena Levy, 1,228 Clay Av, mtg $20,000, March 18, 1916; attorney, O. A. Deffaa, 3,013 3d Av.....$100

CROTONA AV, w s, 185 ft n of 181st St, runs w 155.11 x s 52.10 x w 29.6 x 79.2 x e 190.7 to avenue x s 26.11; Christian F. Becker to Kath. Becker, 2,141 Crotona Av, Feb. 26; attorney, Christian F. Becker, 2,141 Crotona Av.....$1

EAST KINGSBRIDGE RD, 10, s s, 14.4x80; Ebelin Realty Co. and another to McAllen Realty Corporation, 391 East 149th St, mtg $8,800, Jan. 12; attorney, Hy. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St.....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,044 to 1,056, e s, 144x100; Eugene L. Richards, trustee, to Samuel Zasuly, 293 Division Av, Brooklyn, mtg $50,000, Feb. 21; attorney, S. Zasuly, 116 Nassau St.....$11,800

FINDLAY AV, 1,044 to 1,052, e s, 108x100; Samuel Zasuly to Edmos Land Corporation, 116 Nassau St, Feb. 28; attorney, Samuel Zasuly, 116 Nassau St.....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,056, e s, 36x100; Samuel Zasuly to Joseph Levy, 234 East 169th St, Feb. 28; attorney, Samuel Zasuly, 116 Nassau St.....$100

IRVINE ST, e s, 175 ft n of Seneca Av, 25x100; Albert R. Leafasky to Samuel Kuenstler, 723 East 161st St, mtg $7,250, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Herbert J. Cochrane to E. F. Ross, Clinton, N. Y., mtg $5,000, April 11, 1905, rerecorded from June 21, 1905; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 149 to 151, map of Seton Homestead; Gawin F. Prinzbche to Theresa Koentz, 370 East 145th St, mtg $500, March 6; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St.

LOT 45, Block 66, Map of Morris Park; Lewis Bleier to Adolph Trube, 889 East 169th St., June 30, 1916; attorney, Adolph Trube, 889 East 169th St.....$1

MANIDA ST, s w s, 458.1 ft s e of Gunnison Av, 20x100; Frank Giannone et al. to Erminio Giannone, 831 Manida St, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

POWELL AV, s s, 288.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, runs w 297.8 to centre line of Pugsley Creek x n w x s e — to point 804.4 ft w of Pugsley Av x e 315.8x s 102; Theresa McEvenie, 434 Coney Island Av, Brooklyn, to Emily Veit, 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $1,887, Dec. 8, 1915; attorney, Emily Veit, 1,029 East 163d St.....$100

TINTON AV, 1,229, w s, 20.5x110; Felix A. Muldoon, referee, to Cornelia K. Mankey, 709 Park Av, March 1; attorneys, Tedd & St. J., 253 Broadway.....$3,000

WALES AV, 640, e s, 52x100; Wales Construction Co. to Jennie Paley, 896 Sauidwell Av, March 2; Gruenstein & M., 280 Grand St.....$100

WALES AV, 636, e s, 52x100; same to same, March 2; attorney, same.....$100

WALES AV, 636, e s, 86.3x100; same to same, March 2; attorney, same.....$100

WALTON AV, 2,153, w s, 19x75, Julia Krausman to Margaret A. James, 2,060 Daly Av, mtg $5,200, March 5; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway.....$1

WILLIS AV, 156, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; Lawrence Greenebaum, referee, to J. Lawrence Friedmann, 362 Riverside Drive, March 5; attorney, W. T. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St.....$500

3D AV, 4,068, e s, 24.11x100; Esther Realty Co., Inc., to Kabee Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $14,000, March 5; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$50

134TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Stella Jackson to Minnie Tannenbaum, 764 East 161st St, mtg $17,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

179TH ST, n s, 5.3 ft e of Bosebel Av, 100x100; Lawrence N. Martin, referee, to City of New York, Feb. 27; attorney, L. Hardy, Corporation Counsel.....$250

181ST ST, e s, 115.1 ft s of Honeywell Av, 60.7x75.4x95.8x78.1; Jacob A. Epstein and another to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $48,000, March 2; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 2,963, to a one-story brick store, 75.6 x95; Israel Feinmesser, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 55th St, to a four-story studio; A. C. Brennan, premises owner; E. Lang, 406 Madison Av, architect; correction, $25,000.

3d Av, 66, to a one-story garage; city, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

13th St, 703 to 713 East, to a one-story smokestack; Eagle Pencil Co., 710 East 14th St, owner; R. J. Mansfield, 135 William St, architect; cost, $5,600.

63d St, 39 East, to a four-story dwelling; Grenville T. Emmet, 15 East 40th St, owner; M. B. Schmidt, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

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Nos. 49 to 53 West Forty-fifth Street

IN the center of the Club, Hotel, Department Store and Theatre District. Altered dwellings on plot 56 feet 3 inches front by 100 feet 5 inches deep. Possession at once, if desired. Plans for a sixteen-story structure are on file with and approved by the Bureau of Buildings, and will be included in a satisfactory transaction. Further information may be had from

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$1,000 CASH

OWNER WILL SELL IN NEW YORK CITY, NEAR SUBWAY, MAGNIFICENT EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; PLOT 50x115; ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; HOUSE DECORATED; PRIVATE BATHING BEACH; PRICE $8,000; PAYABLE AS RENT.

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4 ROOM COTTAGE $1650

complete, with large plot, fruit trees, berries, and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, Box 270 Times Downtown.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Walter F. Dunn and George A. Barry, executors named in will of ALBERT ISIDORE CALAIS, deceased.

Attorney General of the State of New York.

All heirs and next of kin of Albert Isidore Calais, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, John L. Tildsley, who resides at Spuyten Duyvil, on West 227th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Charles G. Braxmar, who resides at No. 179 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert Isidore Calais, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court, of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRALEY, JOHN U.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God, free and Independent, to Laura A. Fraley, William S. Fraley, George K. Fraley, William B. Fraley, Jr., John U. Fraley, Jr., George K. Fraley, Jr., Anita F. Gage, James Drayton Gage, Jr., Dorothy S. Crousaz, Alice Kittredge, and to all persons interested as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, in the estate of JOHN U. FRALEY, deceased, who at the time of his death resided at 962 Madison Avenue, New York, in the City and County of New York, send greeting:

Upon the petition of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, a corporation having its principal office at No. 37 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1917, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MAGAZINE OF THRILLS.

The March number of the Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, is a complete compendium of portentous events in February, fraught with the most serious possibilities in the history of the United States. Pictures and cartoons and official documents. 25c., on all news stands. $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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All buildings comparatively new; all electric lighted; splendid view of Hudson River; modern poultry farm, capacity for thousands of chickens, brooder houses, incubators, &c.; modern residence, six bedrooms, three baths; superintendent's cottage; large garage, cow and horse stables, icehouse; private lake; best fruit orchard in Westchester County; farm horses, wagons, cow, chickens, and all farming implements; everything perfect condition; for personal reasons I will sell this property at less than half original cost. Owner, 162 Times.

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Cozy 5-room bungalow, well built; full cellar; poultry house, outbuildings; 70,000 square feet; shaded property; few minutes to station and trolley and beautiful harbor; must be sold within ten days; will take $250 cash first payment, balance $15 per month; perfect title. B. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

By order the United States District Court, S. Van Foxnak, Auctioneer, will sell the remainder of the assets of

O'GARA & MAGUIRE, Inc., Contractors

consisting of one water derrick, valued at $8,000; one 10-ton Kelly-Springfield Steam Roller, one 6-ton Tandem Steam Roller, and 40,000 Metropolitan Paving Bricks.

THE WATER DERRICK

will be sold at the dock of the American Creosoting Company at the foot of Lister Avenue, Newark, N. J., Today, March 7, at 10 A. M.

At 2 P. M. Today (Wednesday) the 10-ton Kelly-Springfield steam roller will be sold at West Side Park, Bayonne, N. J.

Immediately following, at 3 P. M. 18th Street and Bergenline Avenue, Guttenburg, Hudson County, N. J., the 6-ton tandem steam roller will be sold.

Tomorrow, Thursday, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at McDonough's siding on the Raritan Railroad, South Amboy, N. J., the 40,000 Metropolitan paving bricks will be sold.

For particulars address A. LESLIE PRICE, Trustee, 815 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—HENRY H. HANSON, plaintiff, against ST. ANDREWS BAY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, defendant.—In Equity No. 14—100. To the creditors of St. Andrews Bay Development Company:

Please take notice that the undersigned was appointed receiver of St. Andrews Bay Development Company by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 20th day of February, 1917, and that by order of the said Court entered on the day aforesaid you are directed, under penalty of losing all right to participate in the distribution, by the said Court or under its direction, of assets of the said corporation, to file with me at the address below stated on or before the 1st day of June, 1917, a statement of all sums due you by the said corporation on the date aforesaid, verified under oath, signed by you, setting forth the consideration for such claim, and whether any, and, if so, what security is held therefor.

E. BRIGHT WILSON, Receiver of St. Andrews Bay Development Company, Office Address, 149 Broadway, New York City.

$10,000 UNDER VALUE

DESIRE TO EFFECT SALE NOW

Magnificent Small Estate

Beautifully situated on Ridge Crest, near lakes recognized as the most picturesque, healthful, conveniently situated for commuting to N. Y. City. The views are magnificent. Lakes, hills, and grounds of other fine homes are to be enjoyed in every direction. Golf, fine country club and all facilities for outdoor recreation.

The house is most complete, modern, and is new; never lived in. It is difficult to give in type the unusual luxury and convenience of this property.

Contains 14 rooms and 4 perfectly appointed baths. Several bedrooms are in suite with bath. There are spacious verandas, open terraces and balconies.

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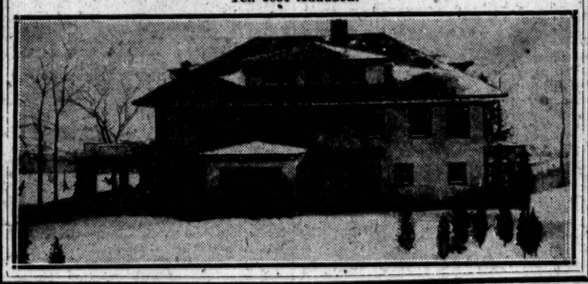
Terms will be arranged if desired.

SAFE, HEALTHY, CONVENIENT.

Address for appointment to see property GEORGE R. PEARE, 840 Riverside Drive, Tel. 6634 Audubon.



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ESTATE OVERLOOKING SOUND.

One hour New York; two miles station; high ridge land; three miles from Long Island Sound with grand views to opposite shore and every direction. 240 beautiful acres. Surrounding ownerships all very best class; 2 ponds; streams, springs. Opportunity price for land alone, with $75,000 worth improvements thrown in. Greatest offering this choice section.

ALLABOUGH & SON, Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

F. LEVIN

PAINTING AND DECORATING of Any Kind Anywhere. 4242 BROADWAY. Phone 81, Nicholas 9960.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 & 3 Rooms

Rent $50 to $125 Per Month

Maid and porter service included. Ready for occupancy March 15th. Restaurant on premises.

EL DORADO APARTMENT HOTEL,

302 Central Park West, Cor. 91st St. Overlooking Central Park. Convenient to "L," subway & surface lines.

SHARP & CO., Agents, B'way, Cor. 99th St. Tel. River—4546

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUILDING, 25x99.11. 37th St., 527 W. West of 10th Ave.

2 Story business; exceptionally adapted for wagon repairing, moving pictures, etc. Call, write or 'phone.

Charles S. Kohler, 1428 St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas 9060.

OFFICES 600 Sq. Feet Each.

Glackner Bldg., 227 Fulton St.

Exceptionally light, new and modernly equipped. WM. CRUIKSHANK'S SONS, Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Real estate owners or agents wanting mechanics, material, or estimates on building or plumbing repairs, violations or alterations, send for William A. Soles, contractor, 495 West 135th St. Phone 5481 Morningside.

Lessees.—Owner retiring, will lease for long term magnificent property showing wonderful profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Wanted.—Flat house to lease; white or colored. Katz Leasing Co., S. Hoffman, Agent, 170 West 141st St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, fine home in best residential section of Jamaica; large grounds, unsurpassed view; house contining ten large rooms, tile baths, every convenience; can be secured furnished or unfurnished; garage, electric lights, steam heat, gas tank; possession any time; can be purchased. E., Box 187 Jamaica, N. Y.

$17 monthly buys handsome 7-room cottage and large garden plot; heat, gas, electric light, full cellar, porch, and other improvements; near trolley, school, and depot; 30 minutes out. Write or call for photo. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys six-room cottage, 27 min. from center station; trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; price $1,650; good title. Call, write, Russell, 362 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Beautiful 7-room apartments, tiled baths, hot water heat and supply, porches overlooking river; three minutes' walk to station; in finest residential section; rents $45 and $50. Thomson Bros., Phone 1810.

SCARSDALE COTTAGE, 6 rooms and bath, hot-water heat, electric light, village water, sewer; will take $4,250 if sold this month; this is a bargain for whoever acts first. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$950 for small house near large towns; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 monthly. Call or write for information and tickets, B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Builder's Sacrifice.—New house; six rooms, bath, laundry, pantry; all improvements; shade; North Freeport; $2,800; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

$6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 8-acre farm; 7 miles out; in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 277 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

$1 DOZEN EGGS PREDICTED; now is the time to get into the game; must sell my chickens; income $75 monthly, increasing weekly; next month over $100; commuting; beautiful town; $450 for chickens, houses, feed, supplies complete. 100 Cedar Hill Av., Nyack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,000, very easy terms; delightful country home, grounds 234 feet frontage, with fine shade trees; high, in healthful mountains; nine rooms, two baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls paneled in hardwood; four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; near station, 49 minutes to city; express trains, Lackawanna Railroad; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric lights; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 460 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—8-room furnished apartment, facing drive, $200; references.

SEVENTIES.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 2 bath apartment; immediate possession; $150 month, October. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

SPECIALIST in furnished and unfurnished apartments. Gray, 309 West 73d. Col. 5974.

SUBLET—Five-room apartment, large rooms; 2 baths, attractively furnished, at Hotel Marie Antoinette, B'way and 97th St. Inquire at office.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 208 WEST 101st. 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class, newly furnished; 5, 6, 7, 8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9075 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO ROOMS and kitchenette; private bath; $35. Lipton, 11 West 38th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 149 EAST.—Desirable two rooms and bath. Apply Adams, Supt., 155 East 34th St.

116 EAST 57TH ST.

Living rooms, 17x19, suitable for studios; large bedroom, bath and kitchenette; fourth floor; no elevator; sublet, April 1 or 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Plaza 4054.

MADISON AV., 715, (between 63d and 64th Sts.)—Non-housekeeping apartment of 3 rooms and bath, $70; meals served in rooms; resident valet. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Eight rooms overlooking Hudson River; $75 per month. Rivers.

87TH ST., 302 WEST.—Four large rooms, light and airy; rent $75. Apartment 1A.

115TH St., 305-307 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorate to suit; rent $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 112. Sublet, 7-room apartment in high-class elevator building from April 15; rent very reasonable. Apply Superintendent on premises. Telephone 1117 Academy.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $2,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (Cor. 152d.)—Six rooms, $75; 7, $83.33; sublets; sacrifice.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St.—Several very desirable furnished apartments now open; two rooms and bath and four rooms and kitchen and bath; $65 to $140 monthly; new restaurant under direct hotel management now open. Telephone Riverside 6100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 795, (Corner 150th.)—Desirable seven-room apartment to sublet at very moderate rent. Mansfield, Apt. 72.

WEST END AV., 450, (Corner 82d St.)—Choice apartment of 9 unusually large, light rooms and 3 baths; all modern improvements; exceptionally high-class house; possession April 1. Apply on premises. Schuyler 3821.

WEST END AV., (near 86th St.)—7 rooms, 3 baths; 12th floor; desirable lease; immediate possession. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

PARK AV., (70's.)—Six rooms, completely furnished. Particulars phone 6981 Mad. Sq.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 31 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room apartment, furnishing excellent; $200; highly satisfactory reference required. Community Y 375 Times Annex.

60TH ST.—Sublet, high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; $75. Telephone Greeley 4605.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished kitchenette apartment, private bath; other rooms; afternoons.

81ST, 1 WEST. (The Beresford.)—Two rooms and bath, furnished, facing Central Park, to sublet until Nov. 1.

82D, 139 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment; will lease immediately reasonable; all improvements. Mme. Juliette.

90'S, (near West End Av.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, tastefully and completely furnished. Falco, 503 5th Av.

115TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms, with bath, comprising sunny second floor, private dwelling; antique mahogany furnishings; open fireplaces; single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, &c.; elegantly furnished. Morningside 8200. Ferguson.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 2, 3, 5, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; occasional lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CLAREMONT AV., 35, (6B.)—Handsome apartment, fully furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. East, West Sides, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 401 5th Av.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 W. 72d. 848 Col.

IMMEDIATELY, 3 rooms, furnished, below 50th St.; references. P 117 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

Ridgewood, N. J.—New 7-room, furnished house and garage for Summer; $60 month; now available. F 96 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 51 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 3 Attractively Furnished, THE PAL-CO, 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

IMMEDIATE possession; new building; top floor; 6 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; Park Av.; $175 month. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

PARK AV., (70's.)—Six rooms, completely furnished. Particulars phone 6981 Mad. Sq.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 31 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room apartment, furnishing excellent; $200; highly satisfactory reference required. Community Y 375 Times Annex.

60TH ST.—Sublet, high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; $75. Telephone Greeley 4605.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS. East, West Sides, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 401 5th Av.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 W. 72d. 848 Col.

IMMEDIATELY, 3 rooms, furnished, below 50th St.; references. P 117 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Comfortable furnished room, private bath, telephone; business gentleman.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

93D, 31 EAST.—Comfortable, large front room, in private house; all conveniences.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Handsome, large, sunny rooms, private bath, $12; large rooms from $5 to $9. 229 Gramercy.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, one, two refined gentlemen; hot, cold water; bath, telephone. Call Madison Square 9637.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

West Side.

7TH AV., 830.—Large room, elevator apartment; block from Carnegie Hall. Dodsworth.

20TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well furnished front parlor, room adjoining; light housekeeping.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Rooms in richly furnished apartment to sublet, singly or en suite. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private tile bath; suitable two; breakfast optional.

72D, 121 WEST.

Large newly furnished room, private bath.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished house; large rooms; $8-$10; telephone.

78TH, 54 WEST.—Large, warm rooms, private baths; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Bright, beautiful room; running water; refined.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, second floor; parquet floors; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $5.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Basement room; suitable one, two; bath, steam, electricity, hot water.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence, large rooms with, without private baths; electricity, steam heat; $3-$15.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Single, double rooms, running water, electricity, elevator. Anderson.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; all conveniences.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; south room; running water; reasonable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; kitchenette; breakfast.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath, lavatory; electricity. Schuyler 9834.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant suite, one, three rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

94TH, 37, 250 WEST.—Large, attractive, comfortable corner room, suitable for two gentlemen or couple. Apt. 2N.

102D, 206 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, near Riverside Drive; private refined home.

106TH, 301 WEST, Apt. 6.—Handsomely furnished outside rooms; all modern improvements; breakfast if desired.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms with baths comprising entire second floor, private dwelling; antique mahogany furnishings, open fireplaces, single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, airy, light, telephone, electricity; bath adjoining; home comforts. Apt. 14.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive, sunny front parlor; bachelor apartment, 31.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Southwest outlook, Riverside Drive; running water; all transportation conveniences.

136TH, 615 WEST.—Pleasant, light room for one or two gentlemen; telephone and hall service. Devine, Audubon 8252.

143D, 617 WEST.—Private family; large, light room, elevator apartment; references. F 24.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.

Gentleman can have homelike, sunny room, overlooking Hudson River, in elegant, strictly private residence, close to 103d St. subway station; references exchanged.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, 96th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Park; English family.

FOR BACHELORS, large, light rooms; running water, bath, telephone; breakfast optional; bachelors own home; references. T 82 Times.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 99th St.)—Beautiful, large front room, elegantly furnished; private family; suitable two. Phone River 1058.

RIVERSIDE, 883, (cor. 135th.)—Desirable room; private family; every convenience; $4.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room; private bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished large front room; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Front room; adjoins bath; gentleman; $10.

Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for gentleman desiring permanently the conveniences of new, modern apartment; small family offers one room, with private bath, shower, and lavatory, furnished to suit; exclusive section of Flatbush; Church Av. Station, Brighton Line; first-class references essential. K 284 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker	'16 Olds "8"
'16 Reo Six	'16 Chandler Roadster.
'16 Oster Touring.	'16 Dodge Winter Tour.
'16 Mitchel.	'15 Overland "80."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. Aggressive executive, (27,) open for responsible position; nine years' varied experience with accountants and business organization; work without supervision; university graduate; references. S 357 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business runs like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) Executive and correspondent; ten years' experience; familiar especially with importing business; consider any commercial line. Z 258 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,003. Telephone Cortlandt 7858.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; two years' experience; ambitious; well recommended; university education. S 342 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior university student, now employed, desires permanent connection downtown. T 21 Times.

A HIGH-GRADE MAN, initiative, ability, accountant, eight years' experience import, export, manufacturing, buying, selling, financing, present employed, seeks change. S 327 Times Downtown.

AMBITION, INTELLIGENCE, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, GOOD APPEARANCE.

Young man possessing the above qualifications, together with nine years' inside and outside business experience, desires to make connection where application to work will win advancement; A1 references. W E 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, chief clerk; 15 years' experience; corporation controlling accounts; financial statements; Christian; highest credentials; $20. S 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (38,) capable of taking full charge, rapid, accurate handler large payrolls, desires employment where such qualifications are required; salary $25. S 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly experienced in all office routines; prepares financial statements, correspondence, credits; American Hebrew. T 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, 12 years' experience, employed at present, desires to make change. Address Efficient, S 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or clerical position; young man, good penman, accurate at figures, desires position. K., 753 Jennings St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, accurate, desires advancing position; moderate salary; references. S 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, (27,) very reliable, excellent references, desires position. 56, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 32; expert; cost accountant; systematizer; stenographer; typist. Richter, 322 West 130th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountancy school graduate, four years assistant bookkeeper, desires position. S 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Twelve years' experience, double entry, best references, desires position. P 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, typist; experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. T 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, competent, aged 28, (B. Com.,) college graduate; excellent references. S 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) double entry; 5 years' general experience; excellent references. S 209 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4006.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years' with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; gift or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, single, total abstainer, with permanent references, wishes position private party; experience high-class cars; city or country. Careful driver. P 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (26.) American, single; six years' experience, private, thoroughly acquainted city or country; willing to travel; can do repairing; references furnished. Address Careful Driver, P 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (36.) married; 16 years' experience; expert chauffeur, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d St. Riverside 1880J.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC desires position; twelve years' experience in shop and driving; references furnished. Phone Audubon 2870. William Gerken, 533 West 144th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—30, American, desires private position; good driver and mechanic; 12 years' experience; excellent references. P. Peets, 400 West 57th St. Tel. 8594 Col.

CHAUFFEUR, 4½ years' personal reference; 10 years' experience; make repairs; knowledge American and foreign cars. Fenton, 2,601 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single; excellent references; $20 weekly; country preferred. P 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Last six years with prominent gentleman; highly recommended. Circle 1849. Kraft.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, permanent position, private; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, 10 years' experience; wages $25; references. Goro, 330 East 57th St.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by man, (40;) executive ability; moderate salary acceptable if opportunities offered; excellent references. S 345 Times Downtown.

COOK and BUTLER.—First-class Japanese seeks position in bachelor's place or small family; best references. Ostari, 465 East 57th St.

CORRESPONDENT or salesman with firm needing Spanish language; young man; graduate Candler College, Havana, Cuba; excellent references. N. Heller, 148 Riving-ton St.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 23, wide awake, active, 5 years' practical experience, thoroughly familiar with modern systems, seeks connection with opportunity. Qualified. S 273 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Photographer, formerly with Tiffany's, wishes position in reliable business house; coloring, lettering. Nickell, 153 East 104th St.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, tool designer, specialized in automatic machinery, experienced in production work, desires to locate as chief draftsman or assistant to production or efficiency engineer. S 320 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, age 26, with six years' practical experience, desires position as detailer on machine tools. T 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—12 years' experience mechanical drafting and designing. T 34 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires afternoon work. Z 282 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

Experienced, energetic young man, capable of handling large position. S 353 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF HIGH STANDING DESIRES SITUATION IN A MANUFACTURING CONCERN TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE NEW YORK; HIGHEST REFERENCES. Z 246 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNER, first-class, wishes position in city; eight years' experience. L., 1,012 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER POPULAR-PRICED RESTAURANT, AI PERCENTAGE MAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES CHANGE; WILL ALSO EXPERIENCED BAKER; EFFICIENCY AND HONESTY VOUCHED FOR BY BEST OF REFERENCES. BOX O. M., 104 EAST 14TH.

MAN, 26, neat appearance, 12 years' experience railroad freight office on accounts, classification, rates, adjustments, and all-around office work, desires position with reliable concern where ability and conscientious work will gain advancement; references. S 343 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, professional, Swedish, at gentleman's residence, or will travel. P 82 Times.

PHYSICIAN'S SECRETARY, young American, twelve years' experience, desires position, preferably with eye specialist, with idea learning profession; stenographer; speaks Spanish; some French. S 337 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations fifteen years. S 334 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER seeks opening with future; eighteen years' experience in mechanical and electrical engineering and selling. P 124 Times.

SALESMAN.—Men's hats, furnishings; neat appearance; A1 references. H. S., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 23, capable, energetic, desires position reliable house; salary, commission. P 121 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, Hebrew, city experience, seeks connection with reliable firm. P 119 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 21, experienced salesman, desires position evenings. P 129

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, outside, in town, in ladies' trimmings. P 94 Times.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER.—Legal, corporate, and public utility experience; competent corporation secretary; understands Spanish; good stenographer. S 297 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL POSITION.—Young American, alert, active, stenographer, Spanish translator; twelve years' experience; excellent references. S 336 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, capable take complete charge any department, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. S 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. American, 20, high school graduate, several years' experience, desires to connect with reliable concern; advancement and future essential. Horan, 941 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Highly educated, experienced stenographer; executive ability; knowledge bookkeeping; good appearance. W. T., Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, good appearance, capable of handling details and correspondence; alert; good character; unquestionable reference; $18. P 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist, good penman, accurate, desires position; $15. S 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, English, Spanish, desires position or home work. T 24 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate, eight years' experience, including manufacturing, designing, plant maintenance and equipment, desires position; salary moderate. Z 240 Times Annex.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, psychological, capable, efficient, executive young man, desires connection. S 295 Times Downtown.

WORKS MANAGER.

Will consider attractive proposition to become associated with an aggressive company which wishes to have its factory run on an efficient basis. Advertiser is a competent executive, has had an exceptionally broad experience, and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of manufacturing; an ordinary offer will not interest me; the location and size of plant is immaterial provided there are unusual opportunities for future development. T 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position as assistant to superintendent in building construction or woodwork line; 4 years' experience time and cost work, also Cooper Union graduate; must be position with chance for future advancement. P 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) excellent education, good managing ability, desires position with firm where intelligence is asset. S 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) quick and accurate with figures, education, desires position in plant or office. T 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, general business experience, seeks position with concern offering good future; state salary. P 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knows export business, stenography, typewriting, desires position. L 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) experienced ladies' furnishings, notions, desires position anything. T 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, technical high school graduate, wishes position in office. S 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, correspondent, mail orders, sales, detail; excellent references. P 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, high school graduate, position leading to salesmanship. E 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, several years' experience in stock and shipping department, desires position with reliable concern. P 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) willing, neat appearance, wishes position at anything. T 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) Christian, wishes position, anything. Box 18, 1,506 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 226 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

ARTISTS.

Girls for color work, experienced stencilers preferred. Apply 133 East 10th, 1st floor.

BOOKKEEPER WITH EXPERIENCE; AGE NOT UNDER 21 YRS. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AV., L. I. CITY, NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENS BOROUGH SUBWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.

A large and fast growing concern has an opening for an experienced ledger clerk; must be accurate, quick, a good penman, well rounded, and able to master detail; to such a one is given the opportunity to associate herself with a house of established standing where loyalty and ability will earn a commensurate reward; salary moderate to start; state experience. S 350 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY; CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE MILLINERY HOUSE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. ADDRESS S 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and corporation accounting, understanding controlling accounts, and familiar with cost accounting; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. J 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as assistant in accounting department of a large manufacturing company; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with experience to take entire charge of books; must be accurate; state salary and references. K 4 Times.

BUYER WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY FOR LARGE SPECIALTY STORE IN CLEVELAND FOR UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' NECKWEAR, AND HANDKERCHIEFS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD SALARY FOR ANY ONE POSSESSING THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS AND GOOD REFERENCES. APPLY ALFRED HOYT, 120 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 5 AND 6 P. M.

COMPETENT WOMEN wanted with experience in mending and repairing all kinds of damages in cloth; good salary to right person; must give references. The Rothholz Company, 131 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.

DESIGNER—MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. A REPRESENTATIVE FIRM REQUIRES A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN CAPABLE OF DESIGNING A POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF UP-TO-DATE MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; MUST KNOW HOW TO MAKE PATTERNS NEEDED FOR MANUFACTURING; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PERSON; WRITE GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. S 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.

Experienced on children's colored dresses; to one who can furnish good an excellent position is offered; all applications treated confidentially. J 201 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Some experience; salary $15-$20. Write at once, O 153 Times.

EXAMINERS experienced on waists and dresses. Apply 8 to 9 A. M., Montgomery Ward & Co., 29 West 23d St.

EXECUTIVE.—Woman possessing more than ordinary ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 226 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

GIRL Wanted.—Good opportunity for well-bred girl, 16 years old, as clerk in editorial office of well-known magazine; an opportunity to learn and qualify for higher position in editorial work; starting salary small. K 8 Times.

GIRLS experienced in filling and labeling face creams and other toilet preparations. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, near 34th St. Ferry, Queensboro subway.

GREENHUT COMPANY

Require

YOUNG GIRLS

Over 18,

School Graduates,

To Act as

CASHIERS.

Apply at Employment Office.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MOTHER'S HELPER for children over 5; salary $25 per month and home. Apply after 3, 826 West 90th St.

NURSE wanted, experienced, to care for three-year-old boy and infant; location Woodmere; references required. Apply 215 W. 98th. Apt. 9-C.

NURSE or attendant for institution work; salary, $25 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, experienced, to care for infant and assist with boy of 9; $30 to $35; references. Telephone 3483 Riverside.

PACKERS.

A PROMINENT DRESS HOUSE REQUIRES SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN PACKING DRESSES AND SILK SUITS. PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD PAY. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 136 MADISON AV.

SKIRT DRAPER.

first class, capable of cutting and fitting own skirt; city reference. Monette, 629 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Experienced girl for rapid stenography and filing; one familiar with advertising details and competent to answer inquiries and attend follow-up system; must have at least 4 years' experience; salary to start, $11. Send references to K 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Address own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary wanted; replies confidential; don't call until asked. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 217 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—In real estate office; one who is capable of handling telephone switchboard; state salary expected. S 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; good opportunity. City Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 107 West 104th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator; office assistant; must be competent; high school graduate preferred; $10. Publisher, Room 1101, 374 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER who can assist at bookkeeping; salary, $8 to start; excellent chance for advancement. Write J. L. W. Co., Room 10, 239 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, permanent position; office hours 8:30 to 6; salary $10-$12. Write at once to Room 507, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who understands general office work. T 33 Times.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR, (Powers Machine,) SALARY $2 a day.

Applications will be received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to March 14 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2. Minimum age 16 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, N. Y. City.

TYPISTS.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN OUR OFFICE DEPARTMENTS FOR TYPISTS WHO HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE ON ANY STANDARD MACHINE; THERE ARE EXCELLENT POSITIONS FOR BEGINNERS, ARE PERMANENT FOR THOSE WHO PROVE CAPABLE AND THERE ARE SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 17 YEARS OLD, AND PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL. APPLY

THE NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK.

TYPIST and office assistant; must be good figurer; references. Call 8-5. H. M. Sussweln Lumber Co., 425 E. 106th.

TYPIST, $8 start; billing machine experience preferred. Call Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

UTILITY GIRL wanted, experienced handling waists and dresses. Montgomery Ward & Co., 28 West 23d St.

WANTED.

YOUNG WOMEN

WITH

EXPERIENCE

IN

TELEPHONE OPERATING

FOR

PERMANENT POSITIONS.

ADVANCEMENT.

TYPISTS PREFERRED.

APPLY BY

SELF-WRITTEN LETTER

TO

WESTERN UNION,

24 WALKER ST.,

ROOM 1,629.

WANTED.

YOUNG WOMEN,

BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS,

FOR

TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,

WITH

ADVANCEMENT.

TYPISTS PREFERRED.

APPLY BY

SELF-WRITTEN LETTER

TO

WESTERN UNION,

24 WALKER ST.,

ROOM 1,629.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Stenographers, dictaphone operators, typists, bookkeepers, ledger clerks, office assistant wanted; telephone operators, permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, comptometer; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12; 3 translate Spanish, $18; typist, $10-$12. Credential Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHING in few weeks. Earn $25 to $50 weekly at spare time, homework or in steady employment. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Write or call for free booklet. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 2100-B, 141 West 36th St., New York City.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

TYPISTS! EARN $12. to $20. WEEKLY. Learn DICTAPHONE operating in one week; touch typewriting in six; positions guaranteed. BOC BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL, 108 Park Av. (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

$10.

This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1894. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Certified (of New York) or chartered, with at least 3 years' experience, as first grade senior with representative accounting firm; position permanent, and for right man will offer contract for first year's salary of from $2,400 to $3,300, with headquarters at New York; applications must be complete and will be considered confidential. K 290 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, for three times a week, experienced in real estate. K 2 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Must have had classified experience; a good position open on an out-of-town newspaper 20 minutes from New York City; must be a hustler, with a clean record; good salary and commission; permanent; give full details in first letter. Energetic. 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man about 25 years of age; must have practical experience of double entry bookkeeping, be able to analyze accounts, take off trial balances, and must be energetic. First-class references required. State experience and salary expected. S 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to fit in accounting department of a large manufacturing corporation; must be rapid and accurate at figures; state qualifications and salary desired. J 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a large printing concern; state age and experience in detail; salary, $18-$20. K 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced cost clerk, familiar with modern manufacturing costs; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. J 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Capable of taking off and finding balances; permanent if satisfactory; state age, experience, expectations. Grocery, T 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer in a hotel; good salary. Hotel Record Co., 1,133 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER.—State fully previous experience and salary desired. T 43 Times.

BOY.—Advertising agency wants boy to run errands and make himself useful in office; must be bright, ambitious, and of neat appearance; excellent chance for right boy; $6 week; call Wednesday morning 9:30. Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity for a bright American boy to start at the bottom in a large New York corporation; state full particulars in own handwriting. K 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS with high school education wanted for insurance company; excellent opportunity for advancement. S 275 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by importing house, with good credentials; familiar office work. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected. K 302 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown banking house; school graduate preferred. K 208 Times Downtown.

BOY, wide awake, 15-17, in large establishment; excellent opportunity to advance himself. Bright, 233 Times Downtown.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. P 17 Times.

BRAKEMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced, for 3½ ton electric truck; must have first-class references; must be able to do his own repairs. Apply 321 West 18th St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced, for 3½ ton electric truck; must have first class references; must be able to do his own repairs. Apply 321 West 18th St.

CLERK.—In office of a fire insurance company, an American youth of 17 or 18 as junior clerk; reply, stating salary and references. S 350 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.

Thoroughly first-class man with technical training; experience in converting mill preferred; position is in Nashua, N. H., and offers good opportunity for advancement to the right party; state age, experience in details, and references in first letter. Address Employment Department, Box 501, Nashua, N. H.

DESIGNERS, structural steel, wanted for New York designing office; only first-class men experienced on industrial plants need apply; submit complete details, experience, and qualifications. Z 242 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, having at least one year's drafting experience in the design of reinforced concrete factory buildings and general factory work; graduate engineer and immediate services preferred; salary $100 per month; give age, experience, and when available; location Perth Amboy, N. J. Z 240 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced, for interior marble work. Apply Eastern New York Marble Co., 780 Stone Av., Brooklyn, near Newport Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Junior; some experience in detailing woodwork; good opportunity. Apply American Kalamein Works, 99 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

DRAWING FILING CLERK.—One who is able to use typewriter and trace drawings; some one who has been previously connected with engineering department preferred; give age, experience in detail, salary, and when available; location Perth Amboy, N. J. Z 239 Times Annex.

DUTCH, intelligent man desired for occasional commercial and technical translations and revisions; state education in detail. K 292 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED

To take charge of wood-working department in wood heel factory; good position for man capable of producing high-grade wood heels. Apply

A. E. LITTLE & CO., LYNN, MASS.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVENING CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

NORWEGIAN.—Intelligent man desired for occasional commercial and technical translations and revisions; state education in detail. K 293 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Bookkeeper, young man, in general machinery and steel business; state experience and salary. K, & C., 144 Times.

PIE MAN.—A first-class pie man wanted, one familiar with all branches and capable of taking full charge; only A No. 1 man need apply. Y 332 Times Annex.

PRICE CLERK, also estimator wanted, in prominent plumbing and steam supply house; state experience and wages wanted; excellent chance for right party. B 229 Times Downtown.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.

FAKIRS' BALL.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

High-class men and women; quick results; commission. Mr. Saunders, Room 1,408, 341 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 9070.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted nearby site. This property is properly graded, and has many houses occupied and in course of construction.

Only experienced representative men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commissions only.

Address J 144 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Our general advertising has created a demand which our present sales force cannot handle. We are therefore permanently increasing our representation for the Eastern States. We want men who have sold and can now sell without mercantile agency who can meet business executives; who can refer to past employers; who will work. We are paying good salesmen $75 to $150 or more per week. Drawing account against commission. Call if you can qualify. Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 W. 32d St., New York City.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. S 142 Times.

SALESMAN.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 West 32d St., Sixth Floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN WANTED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN, FAMILIAR WITH LADIES' TAILOR SELL GOODS AND LARGE LADIES' TRADE FOR OLD ESTABLISHED LADIES' AND GENTS' WOOLEN JOBBING HOUSE; STATE FULL DETAILS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. L. T., 126 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on popular priced line of ladies' coats; only those with good following among the jobbing and office trades need apply; good opportunity for an energetic man, who can show results; drawing against commission; all communications will be kept in confidence. K 9 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. A. A. GAREY is not in our employment any more, therefore no orders given by him will be acknowledged by us. Adler's, 272 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted, capable man, under 30, to sell suburban real estate; experience unnecessary; commission basis; plenty of good leads furnished; state experience and references, concerning honesty and ability. K 6 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opening for two or three young men of good appearance; must be extremely well connected socially; high-class custom shirt business; commission. Frank Gilman Co., 19 West 46th St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced office specialty salesman makes $40 to $100 weekly commission selling our products; amazing device; every typewriter user buys at sight; no competition; great side line; reference. P 141 Times.

SALESMAN.—To sell Victrolene Automobile Polish; the best in the land; guaranteed to keep cars looking like new; big opportunity for high-grade man; on commission basis. Cox & Lafferty, 1,140 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Automobile and motor truck concern, selling standard makes, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Long Island; exceptional opportunity; commission. Brooklyn Sales Co., 134 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced underwear and neligees, familiar with office trade; commission only; good reference. Meena Bros., 132 West 23d.

SALESMAN, experienced in bias binding and trimmings, for cut-up trade; good opportunity for right party; salary or commission. Central Binding Co., 140 West 27th.

SALESMAN wanted, with large personal acquaintance, to sell Havana cigars; commission basis; good income for the right party. K 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High-class, energetic, successful salesman; established European company; commission; call 9 A. M.-7 P. M. E. R. Senz & Co., 405 Lexington Av.

SALESMEN.—$3.75 silk waists; West and South; commission basis. Grace Waist Co., 142 8th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell dress goods and linings to retail ladies' garment makers; previous experience essential; salary or commission. L. B., 220 Times.

SALESMEN, all territories, to handle side line of popular-priced middy blouses on strictly commission basis. K 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN coats, suits, &c.; experienced only; salary, commission. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMEN.—Experienced automobile salesmen to work on commission basis. Lackawanna Garage, 55 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted for medium capacity auto truck; commission nearly $300 for one sale per month. O 184 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, calling on out of town department stores, to sell specialties, cloth, on commission basis. J 190 Times.

SHIPPING AND BILL CLERK wanted in a wholesale paper warehouse. Address in own handwriting, stating age and experience, S 356 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; state full particulars, references, and salary. K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.

19 to 22 years of age; clean cut, keen and alert; big future assured to right young man. Call E. E. Schiesler, 10th floor, 18 W. 38th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; high school graduate, with some experience; state nationality, church you attend, and salary desired. S 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—State fully previous experience and salary desired. T 42 Times.

STENOTYPIST. — Rapid dictation; good typist; must be good in English and spelling; be able to dictate; good personality; excellent chance for advancement; $100 monthly. P 134 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—3 or 4 experienced stock salesmen wanted to sell stock in company manufacturing line of staple engineering equipment; exceedingly attractive and sound investment opportunity offered; liberal commission and in addition salary to those who produce; give references and experience. Box S 352 Times Downtown.

WANTED,

YOUNG MEN,

BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS,

FOR

TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,

WITH

ADVANCEMENT;

TYPISTS PREFERRED.

APPLY BY

SELF-WRITTEN LETTER

TO

WESTERN UNION,

24 WALKER ST.

ROOM 1629.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, shipping dep't, thoroughly familiar with local and domestic shipping, executive ability essential; married man, between 30 and 40 preferred. K 291 Times Downtown.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR, (Powers Machine.)—Salary, $2 a day. Applications will be received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to March 14 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2; minimum age, 16 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, N. Y. City.

TYPIST OR STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Competent Russian-English. Address "S. G.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

TOOL MAKERS.

MODEL MAKERS.

WE HAVE GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS OPEN, WITH CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR EXPERIENCED MEN ON TYPEWRITER AND REGISTER WORK; NO LABOR TROUBLES, EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; HIGHEST WAGES; REFUND RAILROAD FARE.

GIVE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND RATE EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER.

OHMER FARE REGISTER CO.,

BOX 978,

DAYTON, OHIO.

UPHOLSTERY BRASS GOODS SALESMAN

REQUIRED BY

LORD & TAYLOR.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

VALET.—Experienced man who understands light cooking and capable of taking care of apartment; give name of last employer in application; $50 per month. Address Z 243 Times Annex.

WANTED,

YOUNG MEN,

BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS,

FOR

TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,

WITH

ADVANCEMENT;

TYPISTS PREFERRED.

APPLY BY

SELF-WRITTEN LETTER

TO

WESTERN UNION,

24 WALKER ST.

ROOM 1629.

WORKING GARDENER and Superintendent of gentleman's estate of 100 acres; married man preferred; excellent position for right one; must have good recommendations; state qualifications, age, nationality, &c. Mills, P. O. Box 54, Station O, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendance preferred; first line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $5 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months, and again in six months. Address S 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, in purchasing department of large corporation; splendid opportunity for bright, ambitious man; write, giving full particulars, D. H. G., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of figures, required by an insurance company; give age, experience, and salary. K 297 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The eastern storm has passed off the Newfoundland coast, and has been succeeded by a marked high pressure, with clearing and colder weather, with frost Wednesday morning as far south as Central Florida.

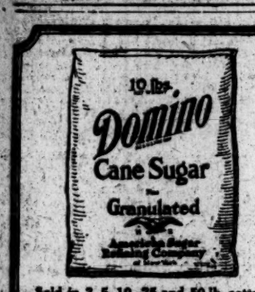
Another disturbance of marked character from the extreme Northwest is central tonight over extreme Eastern Nebraska, but as yet unattended by precipitation, except to the northwestward. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is decidedly warmer in the lake region, the great central valleys, and the Gulf States, with temperatures considerably above the seasonal average over the northern districts. In the Central Plains States and the Central Rocky Mountain region it is considerably colder.

The western disturbance will move eastward, attended by snows and rains Wednesday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, reaching the Middle Atlantic States and New England by Thursday.

The weather will be fair Wednesday in the Atlantic States, and Wednesday and Thursday in the Gulf States.

It will be warmer Wednesday throughout the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the East and South, and colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the upper lake region and the lower Ohio Valley, and colder Thursday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley,



Sold in 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

There's more nourishment in Cocoanut Cake when you *"Sweeten it with Domino"*

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

UNCURBED, SAYS BERNSTEIN

Spoke His Mind at Columbia and Resents Promises in His Behalf.

Herman Bernstein, who addressed the International Club at Columbia University last Saturday on "The Two Russias," made the following statement yesterday:

"According to newspaper reports, I was 'curbed,' my speech was 'edited,' I was compelled to 'cut my speed' to please Professor Prince. As a matter of fact, I said what I wanted to say.

"About twenty-five years ago I left Russia, where the press is muzzled, and where lecturers who champion freedom of speech find themselves exiled or imprisoned. I came to America, where the press, thank Heaven, is free, and in my writings I have endeavored to criticise Governments which do not tolerate freedom of speech and conscience. I would not under these circumstances submit to any censorship at the hands of Professor Prince or President Butler.

"I understand that the officers of the International Club, in order to secure Professor Prince's consent to my addressing the club, were compelled to promise that I would not speak against preparedness, that I would not discuss the present crisis in America, and would not criticise the Czar of Russia. I am sorry that the students gave such assurances for me. I resent most emphatically Professor Prince's peculiar restrictions. I have expressed my views with regard to the war time and again, end in the very beginning of the war, as well as after my visits to the war zone, I stated that Americans must be pro-American first of all and above all.

"I resent Professor Prince's restrictions because they create a wrong impression that he and the system he represents have a monopoly on Americanism. The spirit recently displayed by President Butler and Professor Prince with regard to freedom of speech at Columbia is distinctly un-American and reactionary. It reflects discredit upon that great institution of learning. It tends to spread a demoralizing influence in American life, particularly among the younger generation, the leaders of thought of the America of tomorrow."

SNOWFALL COST $600,000.

Ice Yesterday Drove 100 Plows from Street Cleaning Service.

If moderate weather prevails today the Street Cleaning Department expects to have all streets cleared of snow by nightfall. It was necessary to withdraw 100 plows from service yesterday because of the ice, and the 6,500 emergency workers were compelled to use picks until the sun melted the snow piles in the afternoon.

It is expected that this storm will cost the city about $600,000, bringing the total cost of snow removal for the Winter to more than $1,000,000. If the department had been able to hire the required number of 14,000 "snow fighters" and emergency men, it was said, it would have had the streets clear four hours after the last snow fell.

ROBBED ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Daughter of International Nickel President Victim of Pickpocket.

As Miss Barbara Monell, daughter of Ambrose Monell, President of the International Nickel Company, was standing at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, watching the Sixty-ninth Regiment march by, a man brushed against her and took a pocketbook containing several dollars out of her coat pocket.

Others in the crowd saw the act and Detective Henry Mugge arrested a man who said he was Edward Rosenbaum, a clerk, of 98 Suffolk Street. The detective said he had known the prisoner formerly as Edward Adelson.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Small cowhide bag, Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, either in crosstown car or Grand Central Station, containing camera and toilet articles. $10 reward. Address Albert Milch, 108 West 57th St.

LOST.—ON EAST SIDE OF FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV. $500 REWARD.

LOST—Saturday evening, March 3, New Amsterdam Theatre, Biltmore Hotel, or taxicab, link diamond earring. Reward if returned to E. S. M. Seymour, 149 East 40th St.

LOST—Pearl necklace, Pearl clasp, 20th to 33d, Madison or 8th Av., March 3, 12:30 to 1 P. M. Winthrop Chanler, 813 Madison Av.; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST—Sunday night, between Costello Theatre, 1624, Broadway, fob, with gold medal attached; reward. Apt. 25, 38 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—On train to Long Beach, L. I., brown leather bag containing papers valuable to owner. Reward. Not questioned. 51 West 47th St.

LOST.—Sunday morning, black handbag with about $25, between 84 Av. and Riverside. Return Woythaler, 676 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On 5th Av., gentleman's small gold watch, valued heirloom; initials J. M. Reward. Johnson, 724 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday, silver lavalliere, quartz amethyst pendant. Reward. Wanamaker, 858 West 58th St.

LOST—Feb. monogram M. D. R. Reward if returned. M. Rosenberg, 39 Vermilyea Av., New York City.

LOST—Neighborhood Broadway, 181st St., pin, moonstone head, 5 diamonds; reward. 206 Haven Av.

LOST—Friday, March 2, in Sherry's, a diamond and platinum bar pin; reward. Z 227 Times Annex.

LOST—Silver-handled umbrella, west side bus. Notify P. Brown, Plaza 3500. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 28, diamond bar pin, sapphire in centre. O'Meara, 344 West 72d.

REWARD.—Vicinity 80th, 6th Av., heart-shaped brooch, set small pearls. 37 West 80th St.

$300 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR THE RETURN OR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE RETURN OF A LARGE EARRING CONSISTING OF A PEAR-SHAPED PEARL SUSPENDED FROM THREE ROUND DIAMONDS AND A PEAR-SHAPED DIAMOND, ONE UNDERNEATH THE OTHER, LOST SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. RETURN TO E. M. GATTLE & CO., 630 5TH AV.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, diamond drop earrings, on Friday, March 2, in the vicinity of 110th St. and 135th St., 5th Av. and 7th Av.; no questions asked. Return to Conay, 1,858 7th Av.

$500 REWARD, return of pearl necklace, about 93 pearls, diamond clasp; lost Feb. 8, between 30th and 73d Sts., on 5th Av. or Madison Av. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for return of Sobel Pomeranian taken from Black Swan Inn, Bellmore, L. I.; no questions asked. Louis Williams, Bellmore, L. I.

$100 REWARD.—Long diamond bowknot pin, lost Feb. 19, presumably 85th St. to Museum; no questions asked. 1 East 85th St.

64 MEN INDICTED AS A COAL TRUST

108 Companies They Represent Also Accused by Federal Grand Jury Here.

DOMINATE IN STEAM FUEL

Charged with Agreeing at the Waldorf to Boost Prices So as to Net $34,000,000.

U. S. NAVY HIT BY THE RISE

Possible Penalties Under Sherman Act $5,000 Fines Each, and for Individuals a Year in Prison.

The special Federal Grand Jury which is conducting an inquiry into the high cost of food and fuel products returned two indictments yesterday, charging 108 corporations and sixty-four individuals with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act in that they had formed a combination in restraint of trade to increase the price of the semi-bituminous coal produced in the Pocahontas and New River regions of West Virginia. According to the indictments, the defendants, by agreement among themselves last January, were able from time to time to fix and increase the price of 22,000,000 tons of Pocahontas and New River smokeless coal, with an increased net profit to themselves of $34,000,000 per annum.

The indicted corporations include some of the largest coal distributers and operators in the East. Among them are the American Coal Company, Gastner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.; the Pocahontas Fuel Company, the Smokeless Fuel Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Company. Of the individual defendants a number live in New York—Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company; John A. Renahan, President of the Algonquin Coal Company; W. De L. Waldbridge, President of the American Coal Company; John J. Tierney, President of the Crozer Pocahontas Coal Company; Lawrence E. Tierney, President of the Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company, and George C. Clausson, President of the Peerless Coal and Coke Company.

If convicted, the individual defendants would be liable to $5,000 fine or one year imprisonment, or both. The corporate defendants are liable only to the fine, which would bring to $870,000 the total amount of fines possible in the event of the conviction of all the indicted defendants.

A Meeting at the Waldorf.

The alleged combination, according to the indictments, dates back to a meeting held some time in January at the Waldorf-Astoria, when fifty-five men, representing the 108 corporations and practically controlling the soft coal industry in West Virginia, agreed to raise the selling price of their product at the mine from $1.25 per ton to $3 per ton. The new rate was to take effect with all contracts during the year beginning April 1.

This coal is used largely for steaming purpose and is much in demand by the United States Navy, manufacturing plants, steamships, railroads, schools, hospitals, and other institutions. It is mined only in the southern, southeastern, and southwestern counties of West Virginia, so that the elimination of competition from this region is said to have left the defendants in a position to fix and increase the price of the coal at will. Railroads, factories, and other consumers, the indictments state, have been deprived of the benefits of competition and are now paying $3 per ton at the mines and purchasers of spot coal are paying a great deal more than the contract prices. This coal was selling in Boston recently at $13 per ton.

The total annual output of the semi-bituminous mines in Virginia and West Virginia, according to the indictments, has been approximately 35,000,000 tons per annum. Most of it is transported to markets lying east of the Mississippi River and to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Italy. Of the total output 22,000,000 tons of New River and Pocahontas coal are controlled by the defendants, it is said, and this, before the formation of the alleged illegal combination, would have brought a total of $31,500,000, yielding at that price a considerable profit to the mines. And with the contract price at the mines increased from $1.25 to $3 per ton, the defendants, it is charged, reaped a harvest of $66,000,000, or $33,500,000 more than they would have realized as independents.

Besides the indictment charging the defendants with violation of the Sherman act there was a second indictment which specifically charged a combination of nine mining companies producing 3,000,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal. The companies named in this indictment were: Algoma Coal and Coke Company, Buckeye Coal and Coke Company, United Pocahontas Coal Company, Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company, Turkey Coal and Coke Company, Ashland Coal and Coke Company, Pulaski Iron Company, E. E. White Coal Company, and Pemberton Coal and Coke Company. According to the indictment these companies, together with their selling agent, Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., organized a uniform price plan and agreed to the pooling of the proceeds from the sale of their coal.

The following individuals, together with the corporations of which they are officers, were indicted:

R. H. T. Adams, Jr., Treasurer, Eureka Coal and Coke Co.; and Treasurer and Secretary of the Lynchburg Coal and Coke Co.

Charles C. Beury, Vice President, Algoma Coal and Coke Co.; President, Treasurer and General Manager, Beechwood Coal and Coke Co.; President Branch Coal and Coke Co.; President, Laurel Creek Coal Co.; Vice President, Quinnimont Coal Co., and President, Turkey Knob Coal Co.

Thomas C. Beury, President, Beury Brothers Coal and Coke Co., and President, Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Co.

William J. Beury, Secretary and General Manager, Algoma Coal and Coke Co.

C. H. Boardman, Treasurer and General Manager, Tidewater Coal and Coke Co.

D. W. Boone, President and General Manager, River Valley Colliery Co., and President, Sewell Colliery Co.

William A. Brown, General Manager Greenwood Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager Hemlock Hollow Coal and Coke Company.

George H. Caperton, President New River Coal Company, President Scotia Coal and Coke Company, President Slab Fork Coal Company, and President and Treasurer South Side Company.

George C. Clausson, President Peerless Coal and Coke Company.

Justus Collins, President Smokeless Fuel Company, President Superior Pocahontas Coal Company, and President Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

R. A. Coulter, Secretary and Treasurer C. G. Blake Company.

T. S. Crockett, Vice President Leckie Coal Company, Inc., and Vice President West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

Oscar M. Doyerie, Vice President and General Manager Flat Top Fuel Company.

Frank Ellison, General Manager C. G. Blake Company.

Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager Pocahontas Fuel Company.

John C. Gallaudet, General Manager and Treasurer Quinnimont Coal Company.

J. Frank Grimet, Secretary and Treasurer, Aileen Coal Co.

Robert H. Gross, President, New River Co., and President, White Oak Coal Co.

W. H. Holland, Jr., Secretary, Ballinger Coal Co.

Kuper Hood, General Manager, Houston Coal Co.

Thomas E. Houston, President, Treasurer, and General Manager, Houston Coal and Coke Co.; Vice President, Houston Coal Co.; President and General Manager Houston Collieries Co., and President and General Manager, Keystone Coal and Coke Co.

George W. Jones, President, Treasurer, and General Manager, Star Coal and Coke Co., Inc.

Matthew C. Jones, Treasurer and General Manager, Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Co.

John Laing, President, McAlpin Coal Co.

George Lawton, President and Treasurer, Greenwood Coal Co., and Treasurer and General Manager, Laurel Creek Coal Co.

William Leckie, President, Leckie Coal Co., Inc., and President, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

John J. Lincoln, General Manager, Crozer Coal & Coke Co., and General Manager, Upland Coal & Coke Co.

H. C. Luther, Treasurer and General Manager, Peerless Coal & Coke Co.

Isaac T. Mann, President, Elk Ridge Coal & Coke Co.; President, Greenbrier Coal & Coke Co.; President, Louisville Coal & Coke Co.; President, Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., Inc.; President, Pocahontas Fuel Co., and President, Roanoke Coal & Coke Co.

Edward J. McQuail, President, Ennis Coal Co., and General Manager, Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Co.

James McQuail, Treasurer, Ennis Coal Co., and Secretary and Treasurer, Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Co.

Thomas Nichol, Treasurer and General Manager, Radley Wood Coal Co., and President and General Manager, Nichol Colliery Co.

J. C. Pack, General Manager Buckeye Coal and Coke Company, and President and General Manager Oregon Coal Company.

Louis D. Page, Treasurer Crozer Coal and Coke Company, President and Treasurer Page Coal and Coke Company, and President and Treasurer Upland Coal and Coke Company.

Louis R. Page, Jr., Assistant Secretary Page Coal and Coke Company, and Secretary Upland Coal and Coke Company.

J. R. Parrott, General Manager Algonquin Coal Company, and Manager American Coal Company.

Robert D. Patterson, President and General Manager Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company.

S. W. Patterson, General Manager Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company.

John A. Renahan, President Algonquin Coal Company, Vice President and General Manager Smokeless Fuel Company, and Vice President Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

H. H. Rothwell, President and General Manager Rothwell Coal Company.

S. A. Scott, Manager White Oak Coal Company.

William P. Slaughter, Vice President and General Manager Pocahontas Coal Sales Company.

W. C. Stephenson, President Buckeye Coal and Coke Company.

J. C. Sullivan, Treasurer and Manager Mead Pocahontas Coal Company; Treasurer and General Manager Pickshin Coal Company, and Treasurer and General Manager Wood-Sullivan Coal Company.

W. P. Tams, Jr., General Manager Gulf Coal Company, and General Manager Gulf Smokeless Coal Company.

John J. Tierney, President Crozer Pocahontas Company, and President Powhatan Coal and Coke Company.

Lawrence E. Tierney, Treasurer Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company, President and General Manager Eureka Coal and Coke Company, President and General Manager Lynchburg Coal and Coke Company, and Treasurer and General Manager Powhatan Coal and Coke Company.

Edward Thomas, President and General Manager Meadow Park Coal Company, and President Newlyn Coal Company.

W. De L. Waldridge, President American Coal Company.

E. E. White, President and General Manager E. E. White Coal Company.

W. T. Williams, President Dry Fork Colliery Company.

John R. Wilson, Treasurer Dry Forks Colliery.

George Wolfe, Treasurer and General Manager Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

Walter S. Wood, President and Treasurer Keeney's Creek Colliery Company and President Sullivan Coal and Coke Company.

John M. Wright, President Raleigh Coal and Coke Company.

The Other Indictment.

The individual defendants named in the pool indictment, implicating nine mining companies, were: William Beury, President, and William J. Beury, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the Algona Coal and Coke Company; W. C. Stephenson, President, and R. H. Poff, Secretary of the Buckeye Coal and Coke Company; Worth Kilpatrick, President, and J. A. Armstrong, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Pocahontas Coal Company; William L. Lewis, President, and Samuel W. Patterson, Vice President and General Manager of the Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company; James A. McQuail, Secretary and Treasurer, and Edward J. McQuail, Vice President and General Manager of the Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company; W. Richards, President of the Ashland Coal and Coke Company, and Vice President of the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company; William A. Phillips, Secretary and General Manager of the Ashland Coal and Coke Company and President of the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, and M. K. Watkins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company; Horace L. Haldeman, President of the Pulaski Iron Company; E. E. White, President and General Manager, and Preston A. Vought, Secretary of the E. E. White Coal Company.

Those in the above list not named in the first indictment are: William Beury, Worth Kilpatrick, J. A. Armstrong, William L. Lewis, W. J. Richards, William A. Phillips, W. K. Watkins, Horace L. Haldeman and Preston A. Vaught.

The pool indictment states that the proceeds of the sales as provided for by the pooling plan were distributed ratably among the corporate mining defendants in proportion to the quantities of coal furnished by them respectively, in pursuance of the combination. Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., the selling agents, according to the indictment, were compensated for their services on a tonnage basis.

Special United States Attorney Swacker, who produced the evidence which resulted in the indictment of all these coal interests, made a motion before Judge Van Fleet yesterday for the issuance of bench warrants, which will not be served, however, for several days, thus giving the defendants an opportunity to appear of their own accord. If they fail to appear within a reasonable time, Judge Van Vleet will order their immediate arrest.

CENSUS SHOWS FOOD STOCKS LOW UP-STATE

Inquiry in Six Counties Reveals That Farmers Are Not Holding Back for a Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Food stocks in Western New York are far below normal, according to an announcement made tonight by Charles H. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, after receiving a report on the food census in six counties, Erie, Genesee, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara, and Orleans. Commissioner Wilson denies that farmers are holding large quanties of food for a rise. In all the six counties the census found only 6,950 bushels of potatoes in the hands of farmers, while farmers face a problem in finding seed potatoes. The stocks of other products are said to be equally low. Of apples they have none. Here is a list of produce available for the market held by farmers in the six counties:

Beans, 40,047 bushels; onions, 709 bushels; turnips 4,282 bushels; parsnips, 4,001 bushels; cauliflower, none; cabbage, 171 tons; butter, 42,175 pounds; cheese, 83,000 pounds, and eggs, 83,000 dozen.

The supply held by commission houses, wholesale and packing houses, too, was found to be below normal. Here are the totals given:

Potatoes, 35,874 bushels; beans, 2,307 bushels; onions, 1,644 bushels; turnips, 6,422 bushels; apples, 14,540 bushels; butter, 146,894 pounds; cheese, 72,285 pounds; meat products, 10,951,540 pounds, and canned goods, 378,799 dozens.

Here is the supply on hand in cold storage plants in the six counties:

Potatoes, 5,470 bushels; beans, 957 bushels; onions, 110 bushels; turnips, 807 bushels, parsnips, 262 bushels, carrots, 118 bushels; cabbage, 53 tons; apples, 1,943,000 bushels; butter, 663,392 pounds; cheese, 342,031 pounds; meat products, 12,000,000 pounds; and evaporated apples, 60,000 pounds.

In retail stores and markets the census takers found: Potatoes, 24,384 bushels; beans, 5,288 bushels; onions, 4,300 bushels; turnips, 3,700 bushels; parsnips, 1,100 buhels; carrots, 7,000 bushels; cabbage, 52 tons; apples, 11,000 bushels; butter, 81,000 pounds; cheese, 81,000 pounds; eggs, 66,000 dozens; meat products, 2,000,000 pounds, and canned goods, 486,000 dozen.

In cars consigned to local dealers in Buffalo were: Potatoes, 32,960 bushels; cabbage, 2 tons; eggs, 43,000 dozen; meat products 21,000 pounds, and canned goods, 6,372 dozen.

CITY FOOD BILL HELD UP.

Senate Leader Takes Time to Get Attorney General's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Gilchrist bill giving New York City authorities power to purchase and sell food, coal and other needfuls of life in an emergency was sidetracked in the Senate today when it came up for third reading. The bill was drafted in the Corporation Counsel's office and had the backing of Mayor Mitchel.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown said he wanted time to read an opinion on the constitutionality of the bill which had been furnished by the Attorney General at his request before he voted on the measure.

Senator Gilchrist pleaded that his bill be passed at once, but Senator Brown turned a deaf ear.

Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., a Brooklyn Republican, pronounced the Gilchrist bill the worst measure ever offered in the Legislature. "It is here because of the rank cowardice of the New York City authorities," said Mr. Burlingame. "The Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate apparently were afraid that some of those who besieged them with pleas for food at prices within their reach carried bombs, and so to save their own hides they did what they always do when in a tight hole; they shifted the blame to the Legislature."

The opinion, written by Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, declared that the Legislature was within its rights in authorizing New York City to appropriate money with which to purchase the necessaries of life to be sold to the poor at cost, during the present shortage of foodstuffs. The opinion is based on court rulings in other States, particularly Massachusetts, where similar questions have been raised. Deputy Attorney General Lewis, however, points out that he does not believe it would be a public purpose which the courts could sustain if a municipality should permanently engage in trade either with or without legislative authority.

The bill will come up for final action in the Senate tomorrow.

No Lower Price for Coal in Sight.

Inquiry at the New York offices of large coal producing and mining companies yesterday failed to disclose information upon the usual plan of reducing the price of coal 50 cents a ton on April 1. Until last year mining companies had reduced the price in the Spring, and then advanced it month by month until the heavy demands of Winter took the whole supply. No decision upon the reduction in price will be made until later this month, it was said.

MRS. SANGER FLAYS MISS DAVIS'S PLANS

Birth Control Crusader, Her Imprisonment Ended, Brings Jail Women's Plaint.

INMATES "LEARN TO HATE"

Will Deliver Her Message to Miss Davis's Club—Resists All Attempts to Take Her Fingerprints.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, her term of thirty days' imprisonment over, left the Queens County Jail yesterday bringing with her what she calls a "message in trust" for the women of New York from the women of the jail. The message has nothing to do with birth control, advocacy of which sent Mrs. Sanger to jail, but, according to Mrs. Sanger, charges of studied cruelty and heartlessness in the treatment of the jail's population. Throughout the message occurs frequently the name of Katherine B. Davis, former Commissioner of Correction and now Chairman of the Parole Board.

Mrs. Sanger says she has determined to deliver her message at the meeting next Tuesday of the Women's City Club, which she has been invited to address and of which Miss Davis is an officer. Miss Davis may not be present, but Mrs. Sanger hopes she will. Miss Davis was out of town yesterday, and so an outline of the charges which Mrs. Sanger will make in her public address could not be submitted to her.

Mrs. Sanger, however, says she does not intend to make any campaign against Miss Davis. She merely regards herself, she explained yesterday, as the spokesman of the inmates of the Queens County Jail—"poor girls" Mrs. Sanger calls them.

An Atmosphere of Resentment.

"It is not of physical conditions that the girls complained," said Mrs. Sanger, in her home, 246 West Fourteenth Street, after an enthusiastic crowd of her friends and sympathizers had met her at the jail and carried her off to a luncheon, at the Hotel Lafayette, in celebration of her freedom. "It is not of these conditions, though certainly they are sufficiently bad. It is the attitude adopted toward the girls, the atmosphere in which they are compelled to live.

"These are such that every inmate of the jail learns to hate Miss Davis with a bitterness and a depth of resentment that one would scarcely believe possible. Do you known that she cannot enter the men's mess hall? She has tried on one or two occasions and each time has been greeted with cries of 'Get out. Get out.' A keeper told me that, and he told me that Miss Davis got out, too.

The girls complain that Miss Davis delights in the exercise of authority that amounts to tyranny. For instance, one girl learned that her family, her child and her mother, had been made destitute by her imprisonment, which had deprived them of her support. She pleaded with Miss Davis to release her. Her sentence was an indeterminate one and its length was entirely at the pleasure of Miss Davis. Miss Davis laughed at her request and then the girl begged at least to be told how long she must remain in jail so that she might, if it were possible, make arrangements to tide over matters until her release.

"'That's one of the beauties of the system—that you don't know,' Miss Davis replied.

"The poor girl told me the whole story. Another begged that her parents be not informed of her plight, and she told me that Miss Davis replied:

"'Ha! Ha! You should have thought of that before you got in here.'

In Contrast with Sing Sing.

"It was Miss Davis who put up a fine mesh screen in the visiting room so that an inmate can see her callers only through a veil so fine that their features are scarcely distinguishable. Yet in Sing Sing a convict may receive visitors in a comfortable room, where both may be at their ease. Miss Davis removed the knives and forks and crockery and replaced the crockery with tin and agate ware. She did not replace the knives and forks at all, so that now, if you are unfortunate enough to be an inmate, you may tear your meat apart, when you get it, with your fingers. Miss Davis has taken away privileges that the inmates fought for years to obtain. Her idea of prison management and of reform for prisoners seem to be a discipline so harsh and unfeeling that every decent emotion of her victim is killed by it."

Mrs. Sanger said another girl, heartbroken, had told her how a member of the Parole Board had gone to the trouble of a long journey into Connecticut to tell the girl's mother the whole history of her case; how she had been convicted of theft and how she was in jail. Recently, the girl had told Mrs. Sanger, word reached her of her mother's illness, brought on by this news, for the girl had always been enabled to keep from her parents all knowledge of her wrongdoing.

Little of her own experience in jail would find a place in her address, Mrs. Sanger said, for she had a not unpleasant time, all things considered. Shortage of material had kept her authorities from putting her in the sewing squad, and so all she had to do was to care for her cell. John McCann, the Warden, and Matron Whittaker, she said, were kindly, humane persons, who made the duties of their offices as little unpleasant to the inmates as possible.

"I ought to say that of them," said Mrs. Sanger, "for other prisoners told me that they were the rare exception. But even they would not permit me to lecture to the girls. I offered to talk on any subject, but they said it was impossible. Just think! And those girls had practically nothing to do. There is no provision to educate the prisoners, so that an opportunity for real reform work is lost."

Mrs. Sanger's only real trouble while a prisoner arose over her refusal to be fingerprinted. Throughout her stay in jail Warden McCann tried to get her to submit, and finally on Monday night two keepers tried to force her to submit. They apologized for the necessity of using force, but they persisted, and for more than an hour they tried to force Mrs. Sanger's fingers on to the pad.

"I was bruised and exhausted," said Mrs. Sanger, "though they tried to be as gentle as they could, and at last they went to ask Mr. McCann if they should persist. He told them to do so, but after more resistance they abandoned the attempt. I cautioned them that they had no right to lay hands on me."

Warm Greeting from Sympathizers.

Discussion over this kept Mrs. Sanger in jail an hour and a half longer, while some forty persons were waiting for her outside. Meantime Miss Kitty Marion, an English militant suffragette, stood in the prison courtyard and sang suffragette words to the air of "The Marseillaise," the inmates joining in the chorus from the windows.

A testimonial dinner will be given to Mrs. Sanger and her sister at Terrace Garden March 16. She says she will make a lecture tour of the States between New York and Chicago.

AUTO EXPORTS $138,289,514.

Business in 1916 Shows Increase of Nearly $13,000,000 Over 1915.

Automobile exports reached a total in 1916 of $138,289,514, an increase of nearly $13,000,000 over 1915, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. There was a decrese in exports of trucks from 22,094, valued at $59,839,303, in 1915, to 18,903, valued at $52,870,774, in 1916. But the shipments of passenger cars to foreign countries increased from 41,864, worth $35,045,090, in 1915, to 61,947, worth $43,725,087, last year.

In addition, there were exported in 1916 automobile parts to the value of $24,001,060, tires worth $15,211,943, and automobile engines to the value of $2,480,650. France was the largest buyer of our motor vehicles last year, to the value of $23,279,846, mostly trucks. England's purchases, amounted to $17,083,616, also mostly trucks. Canada took cars to the value of $8,963,200, very nearly double her 1915 purchases. Australia bought our cars to the value of $3,727,283; the British East Indies $3,359,379, and Asia and Oceania $10,342,305.

COMMERCIAL AUTOS SHOWN.

Products of 41 Exhibitors on View at 23d Regiment Armory.

Commercial motor vehicles have a show of their own at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. It is an exhibition of the Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, in which no pleasure cars are to be seen, and it is the only show of its kind in this part of the country this year. There are forty-one exhibitors and every type of commercial vehicle is displayed, from the light delivery wagon to the ten-ton truck. Prices range from $850 to $5,000, with the average between $1,500 and $2,000.

In practically all the features of commercial design improvements are shown. Nearly all motor trucks are now fitted with self-starters, just as are the pleasure automobiles. Devices for lifting, hoisting, and removing show much ingenuity. One of these is the hydraulic lift, fitted on large coal trucks, by means of which the load may be dumped. By another new appliance an automobile may be changed into a farm tractor.

TIFF IN PEKINGESE FIRM.

Mrs. Sherwood Asks a Receivership for the Wensen Kennels.

A quarrel between two women partners in the business of breeding, buying, and selling Pekingese dogs came before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty yesterday on an application by Mrs. Lulu M. Sherwood for the appointment of a receiver of the Wensen Kennels at Roslyn, L. I., and for an order directing her partner, Miss E. Marie Sinclair of 322 West 100th Street, to account for six Pekingese dogs and one Boston terrier.

Mrs. Sherwood alleges that Mrs. Sinclair took these dogs, valued at $1,000, from the kennels on Feb. 21 last, and appropriated certain books and papers pertaining to the business. Argument on the application was adjourned yesterday to give counsel for Miss Sinclair an opportunity to answer the charges. The defendant denies that she has converted any of the property of the copartnership.

The local office of the Wensen Kennels has been in the apartment house in which Miss Sinclair has her home, for which she signed a lease on condition that her dogs were to be permitted to use the elevator.

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